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JOB TRAINING
JTPA
PARTNERSHIP ACT

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

INDUSTRY DATA
LABOR FORCE DATA
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
OCCUPATIONAL DATA
SUPPLY DEMAND DATA

NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

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JTPA - LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

The Job Training Partnership Act specifies that a considerable array of Labor Market Information (LMI) be developed that will lead to a comprehensive "labor market and occupational supply and demand information system." The amount and diversity of the information required to be generated is substantial.

Under Executive Order No. 83-27 dated May 17, 1983, the New Mexico Employment Security Department has been assigned responsibility for oversight and management of New Mexico's statewide comprehensive labor market and occupational supply and demand information system.

The Department maintains several extensive LMI data collection and analysis programs which relate to various sections of the Act requiring:

I. Labor force, population, poverty and related socio-economic data for administrative and allocation purposes, and

II. A comprehensive cost-efficient labor market and occupational supply and demand information system which meets state needs, is in line with federal standards, provides projections of occupational potential growth, and publishes labor market and occupational and careeer information.

Contained in this report are labor market information data to help in program planning and operations. Much of this information is available in greater detail from the NMESD Research and Statistics Section. A list of section publications (with content descriptions), and a description of section programs, are shown on pages 2 thru 4.

For those required data items not readily available, New Mexico Employment Security Department Research & Statistics will prepare estimates subject to staffing and time availability. Major projects involving survey or extensive work can be conducted under contract.

NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND STATISTICS SECTION

OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS

MANAGEMENT

Plans, directs, coordinates, and evaluates technical programs for data collection, analysis, and dissemination. Exercises financial management of labor market information resources. Provides section training and liaison with other state and federal agencies, including appointment as Cooperating Representative to the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and designation as Chairman of SOICC Technical Steering Committee.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Performs continuing employer surveys and prepares current monthly estimates of nonagricultural employment by industry, hours of work, and earnings for New Mexico and Albuquerque SMSA. Prepares employment data for Las Cruces SMSA.

LABOR AREA DATA AND ANALYSIS

Develops, collects, projects, analyzes and disseminates labor area information and data regarding employment, unemployment, and related economic factors. Prepares federally-required reports for areas qualifying for financial assistance. Updates Affirmative Action packages. Prepares special studies, as appropriate.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION AND PLANNING DATA

Develops, analyzes, and disseminates long and short-range occupational projections, labor shortages, surpluses, and detailed socioeconomic data for planning. Conducts wage survey activities and special studies, as appropriate.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (Contract)

Determines occupational staffing patterns of state industries by means of employer surveys, including: sample selection, survey, followup, manual and automated data processing, statistical analysis, publication, dissemination, and organization of information into a forecasting data base.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE REPORTS

Responsible for state and federally-required Employment Service reports, and the analysis and dissemination of activity data. Plans and conducts validation studies of area offices to insure accurate and valid reporting. Conducts special studies, as appropriate.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE POTENTIAL (ESP)

Develops computerized programs to determine turnover and new hires by industry from U.I. base documents. Disseminates localized ESP data and studies to ESD staff for job development, employer relations, state and area placement penetration rates and other functions.

economic information, major employers, and kinds of jobs found in various New Mexico communities. Available for Alamogordo-Ruidoso, Albuquerque, Artesia-Carlsbad, Clovis, Espanola-Los Alamos, Farmington, Gallup, Grants-Belen, Hobbs-Lovington, Las Cruces, Las Vegas-Wagon Mound, Raton-Clayton, Roswell, Santa Fe and Silver City.

MANPOWER PLANNING

JTPA-A Labor Market Information System. A report providing socio-economic data for the State, SMSA, and planning districts with an industrial, occupational, and area economic outlook for the upcoming fiscal year.

SPECIAL REPORTS

Older Workers in New Mexico. (September 1980). Population trends, employment and unemployment situations, and special services for older persons. Narratives, tables, referral information. 34 pages. (Data in publication largely based on 1970 census).

Women Workers in New Mexico. - 1977. Report provides data on women by industry, occupation, and income with narrative analysis. (Data in publication largely based on 1970 census).

Veterans in New Mexico. (September 1979). Report provides characteristics of veteran population and role in the labor market. (Data in publication largely based on 1970 census).

Young People in The Labor Force. (March 1979). Analysis of employment and unemployment situation of New Mexico's youth and young adults. 35 pages. (Data in publication largely based on 1970 census).

Large Employers in New Mexico by County and *Large Employers in The Albuquerque Area.* Lists giving names, addresses, phone numbers and industries.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION DATA FOR EMPLOYERS

Affirmative Action Information. Data tables with women and minority labor force statistics based on 1980 census. Separate pamphlets available for New Mexico and 31 substate areas. Specify area desired.

* * *

Contact the New Mexico Employment Security Department, Research and Statistics Section for copies of any of the above publications, or for addition to a mailing list.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIRECTORY

New Mexico
Employment Security Department
Research and Statistics Section
P. O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
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January 1984

LABOR MARKET TERMINOLOGY & SOURCES

Basic Concepts - Unemployment, Employment, Labor Force. Pamphlet explaining commonly used terms found in labor market publications. Also includes brief description of how labor force statistics are prepared and lists major national, regional, and New Mexico labor statistics publications.

GENERAL LABOR MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

New Mexico Labor Market Review. Monthly publication with statewide and local area labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates, employment by industry, average weekly earnings and significant labor market developments. Includes preliminary labor force estimates for 32 substate areas. Mailing list available.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table A. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Rate. Monthly data tables. Available statewide, Albuquerque Area, Las Cruces SMSA, and each of 30 areas, - specify calendar year(s) desired. Mailing list for periodic updates.

Table B. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (JOBS). Monthly data tables for each year. Available by major industry for each of 31 counties. (Does not include Statewide or Albuquerque SMSA) - specify calendar year(s) desired. Mailing list for periodic updates.

Table C. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Rate, 1970-1982.

U.S., Statewide, Albuquerque SMSA, Las Cruces SMSA, and 29 counties - annual averages, 1970-1982.

Table D. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (JOBS) 1970 - 1982. Annual averages for the period 1970-1982, includes U. S., Statewide, Albuquerque SMSA, Las Cruces SMSA, and 31 counties.

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment. 1939-1983 monthly data by detailed industry (based on 1972 SIC).

Albuquerque Area Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment. 1948 - 1983 monthly data by detailed industry (based on 1972 SIC).

Las Cruces Area Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment. 1974 - 1983 monthly data by detailed industry (based on 1972 SIC).

EARNINGS

New Mexico Hours and Earnings Estimates. Monthly data tables with average weekly earnings and hours for the mining, construction, manufacturing, utilities, trade, and banking industries. Similar data also for the Albuquerque manufacturing industry included.

Albuquerque Small Employer Wage Survey. Annual report showing entry, average, and ranges of pay for about 60 skills in companies of 10-100 employees.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1990. Report giving expected annual numerical job openings for about 600 occupational groups statewide and in Albuquerque with narrative analysis. Also includes information on employment change by industry and on job characteristics.

Jobs to 1990. Pamphlet summarizing in simplified manner the job outlook nationally, and for New Mexico and Albuquerque. Intended primarily for students.

New Mexico Occupational Employment Statistics Program - Staffing Patterns. Tables giving occupational titles and numbers. Specify industry desired.

New Mexico Occupational Shortages. Quarterly report listing job skills in short supply in 20 cities.

Albuquerque Area Job Market. Single page reference pamphlet providing information and tips on finding jobs in Albuquerque.

New Mexico Job Market. Same as above for the State.

Farmington Area Job Market. Same as above for Farmington.

Santa Fe Area Job Market. Same as above for Santa Fe.

How to Look For A Job Guides. Pamphlets prepared in cooperation with the Department of Education and Albuquerque Public Schools listing general

POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT SUMMARIES

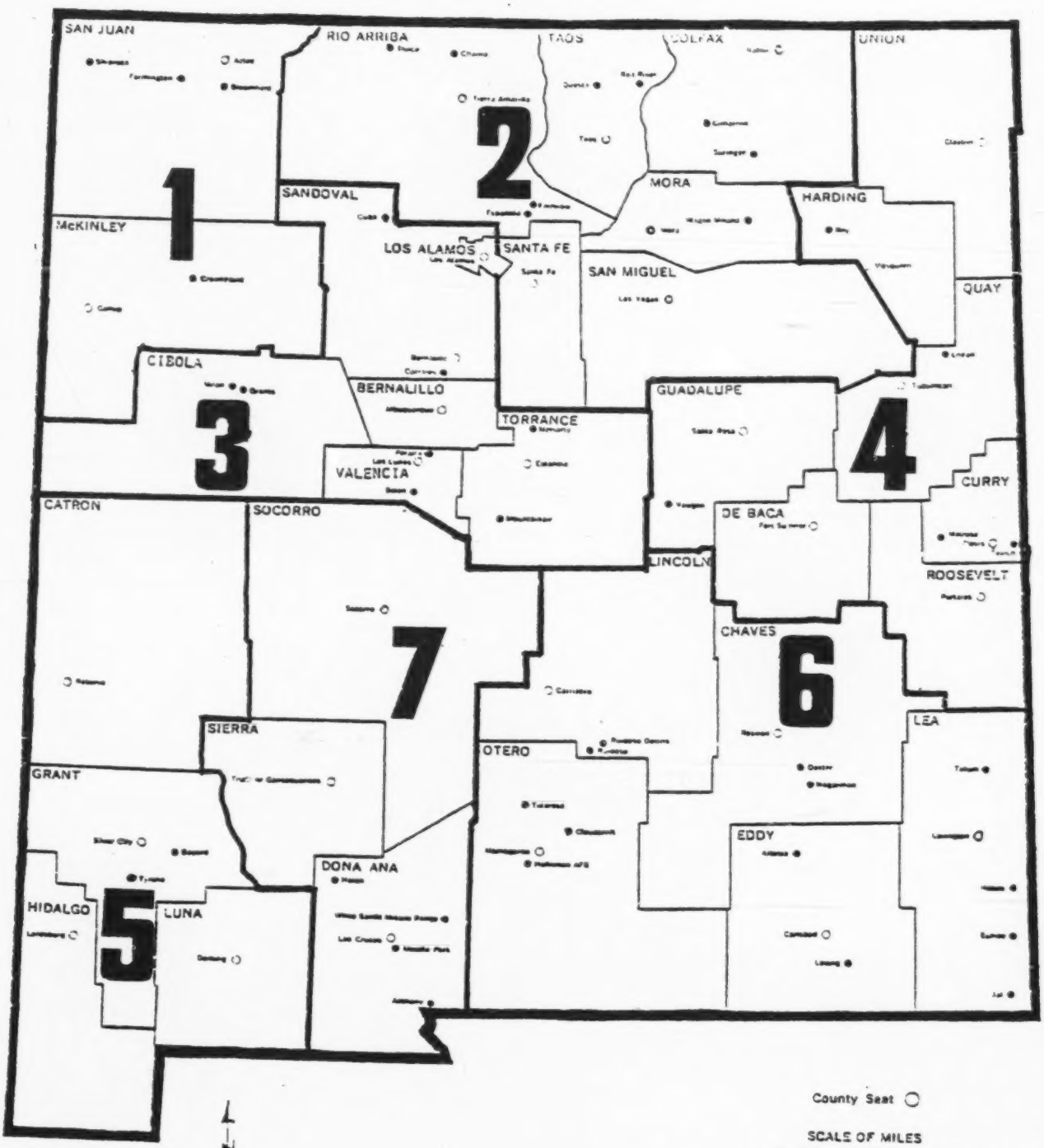
New Mexico is the fifth largest state in the nation based on land area and, yet, according to the 1980 Census, ranks only thirty-seventh based on population. This is due to the fact that the state is very sparsely populated with only 10.7 persons per square mile as compared to the national population density of 57.4 persons per square mile. New Mexico's population in July 1982 was estimated at 1,367,000, up 5 percent from the 1980 population of 1,303,143. Projections for the state's population predict a 21 percent increase by 1990 when the population will reach an estimated 1,657,000.

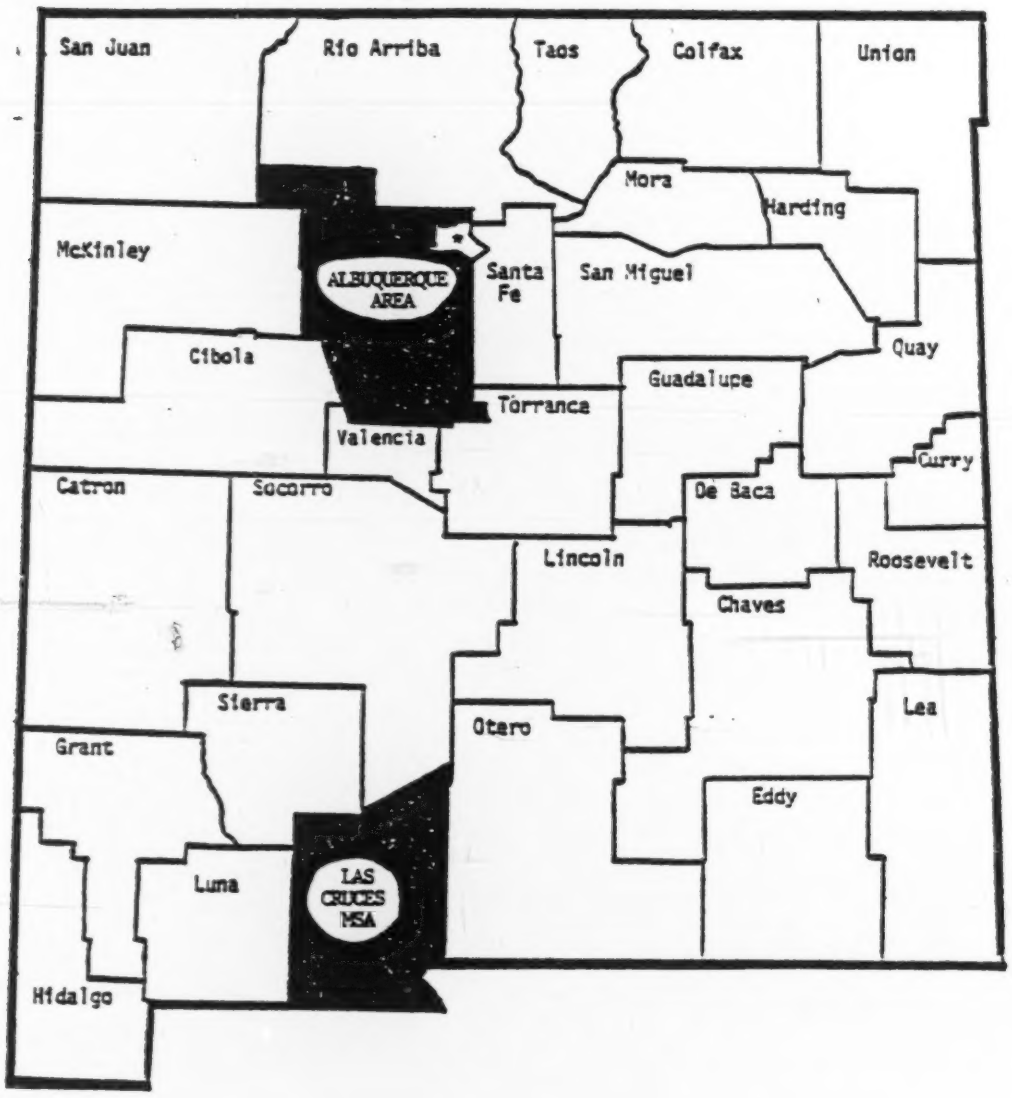
In 1982 New Mexico experienced its only drop in total nonagricultural employment in twenty years. In 1983 this scenario was reversed and total nonagricultural employment increased by 4,000. Unemployment, however, also rose significantly in 1983, increasing from 54,000 in 1982 to 62,000 in 1983, resulting in an unemployment rate of 10.1 percent. This is only the second year since 1970 that New Mexico has recorded a two digit annual unemployment rate, the first having occurred in 1975 during the oil crisis.

New Mexico's economic growth over the next two years is expected to vary by industrial sector. The mining industry is projected to recover a small percentage of the jobs lost in 1982 and 1983, but will still grow at below average rates. In 1983 the construction sector exhibited a large rate of growth, with employment up 10 percent and housing starts up 43 percent. With interest rates projected to remain at their current levels through the first half of 1984, construction should continue to recover and grow at above average rates through 1984, with a similar performance projected for 1985. The manufacturing industry is also expected to exhibit above average growth through 1985 due, primarily, to the large hiring increases expected from the state's electronics manufacturing firms as they begin stepped-up production. The trade and service sectors are projected to grow at a steady pace for the next two years, the result of increased spending power (up 3.2 percent nationally in 1983) and an increasing population. Unemployment decreased significantly through the last half of 1983 and will continue to do so, though at a slower pace. The unemployment rate is expected to drop to about 8.4 percent by the end of 1984 and approach the 8 percent level in 1985.

Despite economic growth, poverty remains a persistent and major problem in the state and is disproportionately concentrated in rural areas and among minority groups. Over 225,500 people or over 17 percent of the New Mexico population in 1979 lived under the poverty level income. Nearly 50,000 or 14 percent of New Mexico families had less than a poverty level income, resulting in one of the highest poverty rates in the country. Furthermore, New Mexico is one of the lowest per capita income states, ranked thirty-ninth out of the fifty states.

STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS





* Los Alamos

The Albuquerque Area includes all of Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties. Sandoval County's inclusion in the Area is based on a criteria measuring the relatively high percentage of its labor force commuting into Bernalillo County. The City of Albuquerque represented 73 percent of the Albuquerque Area population as determined by the 1980 Census.

The Las Cruces Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) was created in 1979 based on a special census population survey and includes all of Dona Ana County.

UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO POPULATION

(In Thousands)
Mid-Year Population Estimates 1970 - 1982

	1970	1972	1977	1980	1982
United States	203,302	209,284	219,760	226,505	231,479
New Mexico	1,017	1,078	1,227	1,303	1,369

The New Mexico population has grown from 1,078,000 in 1972 to 1,369,000 in 1982, an increase of 291,000 or 27 percent. In the same period the United States population increased by just under 11 percent. Between 1980 and 1982 the New Mexico population increased by 66,000 or 5 percent. Population projections for New Mexico show an expected 26.5 percent increase between 1980 and 1990 and a 17.9 percent increase from 1990 to the year 2000.

The three fastest growing counties in New Mexico from 1972 to 1982 were Sandoval, San Juan and Lincoln, which increased 71 percent, 66 percent and 49 percent respectively. Five counties in New Mexico made up 66 percent of the total growth; Bernalillo, San Juan, Dona Ana, Santa Fe and Valencia. State, planning district and county population estimates for 1972 and 1982 are given on page 9.

Population figures for cities for both 1970 and 1980 are given on pages 13 and 14. Albuquerque is the state's largest city with 332,300 or about one quarter of the total state's population. Santa Fe is the second largest city with 49,200 and Las Cruces is third with almost 45,100.

The New Mexico racial distribution reflects the southwestern culture with a disproportionately high percentage of American Indian and Spanish Origin populations and an extremely low Black population as compared to the entire nation. The following table gives a percentage comparison of the United States and New Mexico racial distribution in 1980.

	White 1/	Black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Isl	Spanish Origin 2/
United States	86.0	11.7	0.7	1.6	6.4
New Mexico	89.4	1.8	8.2	0.6	36.6

1/ Includes both White persons and persons not elsewhere classified.

2/ Persons of Spanish Origin can be of any race.

The population of New Mexico counties by race is given on page 10.

The tables on pages 11 and 12 give population data for selected age groups for New Mexico, Bernalillo County and the balance of the state. New Mexico has a much higher proportion of young people ages 19 and under than does the nation, 36 percent versus 32 percent. The median age of New Mexican's was a low 27.4 years compared to 30.0 years for the United States. Only three other states had lower median ages: Utah 24.2, Alaska 26.1 and Wyoming 27.1.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO'S COUNTIES AND PLANNING DISTRICTS, 1972-1982

	1972	1982	PERCENT CHANGE 1972-1982
DISTRICT 1	102,300	153,800	50.3
MCKINLEY	46,600	61,300	31.5
SAN JUAN	55,700	92,500	66.1
DISTRICT II	158,800	189,900	19.6
COLFAX	12,300	12,500	1.6
LOS ALAMOS	15,000	19,600	30.7
MORA	4,800	4,400	-8.3
RIO ARRIBA	26,500	30,200	14.0
SAN MIGUEL	23,000	24,600	7.0
SANTA FE	59,100	78,400	32.7
TAOS	18,100	20,200	11.6
DISTRICT III	409,600	536,700	31.0
BERNALILLO	341,700	434,600	27.2
SANDOVAL	20,600	35,200	70.9
TORRANCE	5,400	7,900	46.3
VALENCIA/CIBOLA	41,900	59,000	40.8
DISTRICT IV	83,700	84,000	0.4
CURRY	41,900	44,400	6.0
DE BACA	2,400	2,400	0.0
GUADALUPE	5,000	4,500	-10.0
HARDING	1,300	1,000	-23.1
QUAY	11,100	10,400	-6.3
ROOSEVELT	16,700	16,100	-3.6
UNION	5,300	5,200	-1.9
DISTRICT V	42,600	54,300	27.5
CATRON	2,300	2,700	17.4
GRANT	22,800	28,900	26.8
HIDALGO	4,700	6,500	38.3
LUNA	12,800	16,200	26.6
DISTRICT VI	186,500	224,600	20.4
CHAVES	45,700	54,500	19.3
EDDY	40,800	50,400	23.5
LEA	49,600	59,800	20.6
LINCOLN	8,200	12,200	48.8
OTERO	42,200	47,700	13.0
DISTRICT VII	94,300	123,100	30.5
DONA ANA	76,200	99,800	31.0
SIERRA	8,000	8,900	11.3
SOCORRO	10,100	14,400	42.6
NEW MEXICO	1,078,000	1,367,000	26.8
ALBUQUERQUE AREA *	362,300	469,800	29.7
LAS CRUCES SMSA **	76,200	99,800	31.0

* - Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties.
** - Dona Ana County.

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES BY RACE

1980

	TOTAL	WHITE 1/	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	SPANISH ORIGIN 2/
NEW MEXICO	1,303,143	1,165,345	23,071	106,750	7,726	477,051
BERNALILLO	420,261	395,516	8,980	11,016	4,188	154,638
CATRON	2,720	2,690	0	30	0	780
CHAVES	51,103	49,336	1,294	362	111	15,612
COLFAX	13,667	13,366	87	171	43	6,481
CURRY	42,019	38,445	2,757	270	547	8,153
DE BACA	2,454	2,451	0	3	0	759
DONA ANA	96,340	93,507	1,589	762	482	50,171
EDDY	47,855	46,589	768	419	79	14,701
GRANT	26,204	25,778	222	146	58	13,452
GUADALUPE	4,496	4,436	2	17	41	3,716
HARDING	1,090	1,090	0	0	0	483
HIDALGO	6,049	5,995	17	7	30	2,849
LEA	55,993	52,755	2,731	413	94	11,888
LINCOLN	10,997	10,897	19	75	6	2,927
LOS ALAMOS	17,599	17,176	112	70	241	2,075
LUNA	15,585	15,201	261	75	48	6,171
MCKINLEY	56,536	18,780	387	37,115	167	7,531
MORA	4,205	4,203	0	2	0	3,640
OTERO	44,665	39,689	2,139	2,207	630	9,648
QUAY	10,577	10,386	110	79	2	3,753
RIO ARRIBA	29,282	25,859	39	3,379	5	21,852
ROOSEVELT	15,695	15,183	248	215	49	3,378
SANDOVAL	34,400	24,971	272	9,471	85	9,586
SAN JUAN	81,433	54,224	145	26,866	198	9,543
SAN MIGUEL	22,751	22,474	66	184	27	18,524
SANTA FE	75,360	72,744	273	2,147	196	41,886
SIERRA	8,454	8,387	16	44	7	2,142
SOCORRO	12,566	11,052	90	1,226	196	5,868
TAOS	19,456	18,161	8	1,273	14	13,448
TORRANCE	7,491	7,391	10	67	23	3,076
UNION	4,725	4,712	0	3	10	1,476
VALENCIA/ CIBOLA	61,115	51,901	429	8,636	149	26,844

1/ Includes certain Asian and Pacific Islander groups and any other races not listed on census questionnaires.

2/ A self identification designation in addition to the racial group. Differs from 1970 definition. Also are classified in White, Other, Indian and Black racial groups.

Source: 1980 U.S. Census.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1980

	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
TOTAL, ALL AGES	1,302,894	100.0	642,198	49.3	660,696	50.7
UNDER 5 YEARS	114,618	8.8	58,604	51.1	56,014	48.9
5 - 9 YEARS	109,717	8.4	55,544	50.6	54,173	49.4
10 - 13 YEARS	89,950	6.9	46,304	51.5	43,646	48.5
14 YEARS	24,035	1.8	11,880	49.4	12,155	50.6
15 YEARS	25,451	2.0	13,082	51.4	12,369	48.6
16 YEARS AND OVER	939,123	72.1	456,784	48.6	482,339	51.4
16 - 17 YEARS	53,967	4.1	27,634	51.2	26,333	48.8
18 - 19 YEARS	52,735	4.0	26,489	50.2	26,246	49.8
20 - 21 YEARS	51,045	3.9	25,283	49.5	25,762	50.5
22 - 24 YEARS	74,229	5.7	37,134	50.0	37,095	50.0
25 - 29 YEARS	115,423	8.9	57,224	49.6	58,199	50.4
30 - 34 YEARS	103,023	7.9	51,867	50.3	51,156	49.7
35 - 39 YEARS	77,735	6.0	38,389	49.4	39,346	50.6
40 - 44 YEARS	66,694	5.1	32,462	48.7	34,232	51.3
45 - 49 YEARS	61,247	4.7	29,977	48.9	31,270	51.1
50 - 54 YEARS	60,889	4.7	29,295	48.1	31,594	51.9
55 - 59 YEARS	58,416	4.5	27,878	47.7	30,538	52.3
60 - 64 YEARS	48,283	3.7	23,087	47.8	25,196	52.2
65 - 69 YEARS	42,543	3.3	19,553	46.0	22,990	54.0
70 - 74 YEARS	31,906	2.4	14,221	44.6	17,685	55.4
75 YEARS AND OVER	40,988	3.1	16,291	39.7	24,697	60.3

Source: 1980 Census.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO AND SELECTED AREAS, BY AGE, 1980

	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY		BALANCE OF STATE	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
TOTAL, ALL AGES	1,302,894	419,700	32.2	883,194	67.8
UNDER 5 YEARS	114,618	32,219	28.1	82,399	71.9
5 - 9 YEARS	109,717	30,999	28.3	78,718	71.7
10 - 13 YEARS	89,950	26,961	30.0	62,989	70.0
14 YEARS	24,035	7,162	29.8	16,873	70.2
15 YEARS	25,451	7,448	29.3	18,003	70.7
16 YEARS AND OVER	939,123	314,911	33.5	624,212	66.5
16 - 17 YEARS	53,967	16,830	31.2	37,137	68.8
18 - 19 YEARS	52,735	17,316	32.8	35,419	67.2
20 - 21 YEARS	51,045	17,490	34.3	33,555	65.7
22 - 24 YEARS	74,229	26,594	35.8	47,635	64.2
25 - 29 YEARS	115,423	41,982	36.4	73,441	63.6
30 - 34 YEARS	103,023	36,662	35.6	66,361	64.4
35 - 39 YEARS	77,735	26,829	34.5	50,906	65.5
40 - 44 YEARS	66,694	21,862	32.8	44,832	67.2
45 - 49 YEARS	61,247	20,155	32.9	41,092	67.1
50 - 54 YEARS	60,889	19,910	32.7	40,979	67.3
55 - 59 YEARS	58,416	20,008	34.3	38,408	65.7
60 - 64 YEARS	48,283	15,517	32.1	32,766	67.9
65 - 69 YEARS	42,543	12,998	30.6	29,545	69.4
70 - 74 YEARS	31,906	9,319	29.2	22,587	70.8
75 YEARS AND OVER	40,988	11,439	27.9	29,549	72.1

Source: 1980 Census.

NEW MEXICO

1980 CITY* POPULATION ESTIMATES

CITY	COUNTY	APRIL 1, 1970 CENSUS POPULATION	APRIL 1, 1980 CENSUS POPULATION	PERCENT CHANGE 1970-1980
ALAMOGORDO	OTERO	23,035	24,024	4.3
ALBUQUERQUE	BERNALILLO	244,501	332,336	35.9
ARTESIA	EDDY	10,315	10,385	0.7
AZTEC	SAN JUAN	3,354	5,512	64.3
BAYARD	GRANT	2,908	3,036	4.4
BELEN	VALENCIA	4,823	5,617	16.5
BERNALILLO	SANDOVAL	2,016	2,988	48.2
BLOOMFIELD	SAN JUAN	1,574	4,881	210.1
BOSQUE FARMS	VALENCIA	1,699	3,353	97.4
CAPITAN	LINCOLN	439	762	73.6
CARLSBAD	EDDY	21,297	25,496	19.7
CARRIZOZO	LINCOLN	1,123	1,222	8.8
CAUSEY	ROOSEVELT	150	81	-46.0
CENTRAL	GRANT	1,864	1,968	5.6
CHAMA	RIO ARRIBA	899	1,090	21.2
CIMARRON	COLFAX	927	888	-4.2
CLAYTON	UNION	2,931	2,968	1.3
CLOUDCROFT	OTERO	525	521	-0.8
CLOVIS	CURRY	28,495	31,194	9.5
COLUMBUS	LUNA	241	414	71.8
CORONA	LINCOLN	262	236	-9.9
CORRALES	SANDOVAL AND BERNALILLO	1,776	2,791	57.2
CUBA	SANDOVAL	415	609	46.7
DEMING	LUNA	8,343	9,964	19.4
DES MOINES	UNION	204	178	-12.7
DEXTER	CHAVES	746	882	18.2
DORA	ROOSEVELT	196	168	-14.3
EAGLE NEST	COLFAX	NA	202	NA
ELIDA	ROOSEVELT	233	202	-13.3
ENCINO	TORRANCE	250	155	-38.0
ESPANOLA	SANTA FE AND RIO ARRIBA	4,528	6,803	50.2
ESTANCIA	TORRANCE	721	830	15.1
EUNICE	LEA	2,641	2,970	12.5
FARMINGTON	SAN JUAN	21,979	31,222	42.1
FLOYD	ROOSEVELT	248	146	-41.1
FOLSOM	UNION	75	73	-2.7
FORT SUMNER	DE BACA	1,615	1,421	-12.0
GALLUP	MCKINLEY	14,596	18,167	24.5
GRADY	CURRY	104	122	17.3
GRANTS	CIBOLA	8,768	11,439	30.5
GRENVILLE	UNION	21	39	85.7
HAGERMAN	CHAVES	953	936	-1.8
HATCH	DONA ANA	867	1,028	18.6
HOBBS	LEA	26,025	29,153	12.0
HOPE	EDDY	90	111	23.3
HOUSE	QUAY	119	117	-1.7
HURLEY	GRANT	1,796	1,616	-10.0
JAL	LEA	2,602	2,675	2.8
JEMEZ SPRINGS	SANDOVAL	356	316	-11.2
LAKE ARTHUR	CHAVES	306	327	6.9
LAS CRUCES	DONA ANA	37,857	45,086	19.1

NEW MEXICO

1980 CITY* POPULATION ESTIMATES (CONT'D)

CITY	COUNTY	APRIL 1, 1970 CENSUS POPULATION	APRIL 1, 1980 CENSUS POPULATION	PERCENT CHANGE 1970-1980
LAS VEGAS	SAN MIGUEL	13,835	14,322	3.5
LOGAN	QUAY	386	735	90.4
LORDSBURG	HIDALGO	3,429	3,195	-6.8
LOS LUNAS	VALENCIA	973	3,525	262.3
LOS RANCHOS DE ALBUQUERQUE	BERNALILLO	1,900	2,857	50.4
LOVING	EDDY	1,192	1,355	13.7
LOVINGTON	LEA	8,915	9,727	9.1
MAGDALENA	SOCORRO	652	1,022	56.7
MAXWELL	COLFAX	393	316	-19.6
MELROSE	CURRY	636	649	2.0
MESILLA	DONA ANA	1,713	2,029	18.4
MILAN	CIBOLA	2,222	3,747	68.6
MORIARTY	TORRANCE	758	1,276	68.3
MOSQUERO	HARDING AND SAN MIGUEL	244	197	-19.3
MOUNTAINAIR	TORRANCE	1,022	1,170	14.5
PECOS	SAN MIGUEL	598	885	48.0
PORTALES	ROOSEVELT	10,554	9,940	-5.8
QUESTA	TAOS	1,095	1,202	9.8
RATON	COLFAX	6,962	8,225	18.1
RED RIVER	TAOS	NA	332	NA
RESERVE	CATRON	NA	439	NA
ROSWELL	CHAVES	33,908	39,676	17.0
ROY	HARDING	476	381	-20.0
RUIDOSO	LINCOLN	2,216	4,260	92.2
RUIDODO DOWNS	LINCOLN	702	949	35.2
SAN JON	QUAY	308	341	10.7
SANTA FE	SANTA FE	41,167	49,160	19.4
SANTA ROSA	GUADALUPE	2,485	2,469	-0.6
SAN YSIDRO	SANDOVAL	182	199	9.3
SILVER CITY	GRANT	8,557	9,887	15.5
SOCORRO	SOCORRO	5,849	7,173	22.6
SPRINGER	COLFAX	1,574	1,657	5.3
TAOS	TAOS	2,475	3,369	36.1
TATUM	LEA	982	896	-8.8
TEXICO	CURRY	772	958	24.1
TIJERAS	BERNALILLO	NA	311	NA
TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES	SIERRA	4,656	5,219	12.1
TUCUMCARI	QUAY	7,189	6,765	-5.9
TULAROSA	OTERO	2,851	2,536	-11.0
VAUGHN	GUADALUPE	867	737	-15.0
VIRDEN	HIDALGO	151	246	62.9
WAGON MOUND	MORA	630	416	-34.0
WILLARD	TORRANCE	209	166	-20.6
WILLIAMSBURG	SIERRA	367	433	18.0

* Incorporated Places.

NA - Not Applicable

Source: 1980 Census

NEW MEXICO POPULATION PROJECTION BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY, 1980 - 2000 [1/]

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
NEW MEXICO	1,309,600	1,479,700	1,657,000	1,810,400	1,953,400
District I	139,100	170,100	202,100	235,400	268,400
McKinley	56,600	60,400	63,800	68,300	72,600
San Juan	82,500	109,700	138,300	167,100	195,800
District II	182,900	196,000	209,600	222,900	235,100
Colfax	13,700	14,500	15,300	16,200	17,200
Los Alamos	17,600	17,900	18,200	20,800	23,300
Mora	4,200	4,100	3,900	4,000	4,000
Rio Arriba	29,400	31,200	33,100	35,600	37,900
San Miguel	22,800	24,700	26,600	27,700	28,500
Santa Fe	75,600	80,500	85,700	89,200	92,300
Taos	19,600	23,100	26,800	29,400	31,900
District III	525,900	597,400	673,600	732,400	785,200
Bernalillo	422,000	479,600	539,500	584,200	625,900
Cibola	30,500	33,600	36,600	39,800	42,900
Sandoval	35,000	40,600	48,600	55,200	59,100
Torrance	7,500	8,300	9,100	9,900	10,700
Valencia	30,900	35,300	39,800	43,300	46,600
District IV	81,300	87,500	93,800	100,200	106,500
Curry	42,200	46,000	49,600	52,800	56,000
De Baca	2,500	2,600	2,800	2,900	3,000
Guadalupe	4,500	4,800	5,100	5,300	5,500
Harding	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,500	1,800
Quay	10,600	11,300	12,000	12,900	13,700
Roosevelt	15,700	16,600	17,700	18,900	20,000
Union	4,700	5,000	5,300	5,900	6,500
District V	50,700	55,000	59,200	63,200	66,600
Catron	2,700	2,900	3,200	3,300	3,500
Grant	26,300	29,100	31,700	34,000	35,900
Hidalgo	6,100	6,600	7,100	7,700	8,200
Luna	15,600	16,400	17,200	18,200	19,000
District VI	211,800	242,100	272,100	294,700	315,700
Chaves	51,300	56,500	60,900	63,400	65,400
Eddy	48,100	53,200	57,700	61,100	64,400
Lea	56,600	72,200	88,900	101,800	114,400
Lincoln	11,000	11,500	12,000	12,500	12,900
Otero	44,800	48,700	52,600	55,900	58,600
District VII	117,900	131,800	146,700	161,700	176,000
Dona Ana	96,800	109,300	122,900	136,600	149,700
Sierra	8,500	8,900	9,200	9,500	9,800
Socorro	12,600	13,600	14,600	15,600	16,500

1/ July 1, Mid-Year Population Estimates.

Source: Lynn Wombold and John Temple; Population, Employment and Income for Counties in New Mexico: Projections: 1980 - 2000, (Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico, 1983), page 48.

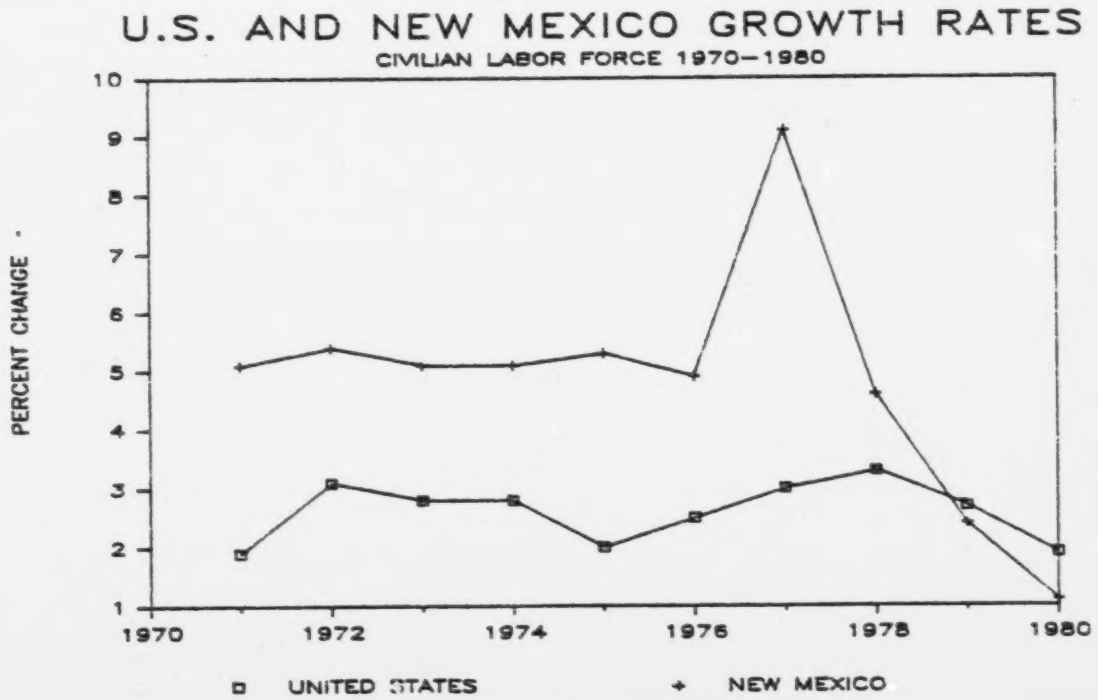
NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE HISTORICAL DATA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - HISTORICAL DATA

Historically, New Mexico has experienced higher rates of growth than the nation as a whole. From 1970 to 1980 the New Mexico Civilian Labor Force (CLF) increased 60 percent with an average annual growth rate of 5.4 percent. This is approximately twice the nation's total growth rate of 29 percent and annual growth rate of 2.7 percent for the same period. Only in 1980 did the U.S. growth rate surpass that of New Mexico.

U.S. and New Mexico Comparison
Civilian Labor Force
(In Thousands)
1970 - 1980

	New Mexico		United States	
Year	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
1970	351	N/A	82,771	N/A
1971	369	5.1	84,383	1.9
1972	389	5.4	87,035	3.1
1973	409	5.1	89,439	2.8
1974	430	5.1	91,951	2.8
1975	453	5.3	93,775	2.0
1976	475	4.9	96,159	2.5
1977	518	9.1	99,009	3.0
1978	542	4.6	102,251	3.3
1979	555	2.4	104,964	2.7
1980	561	1.1	106,940	1.9

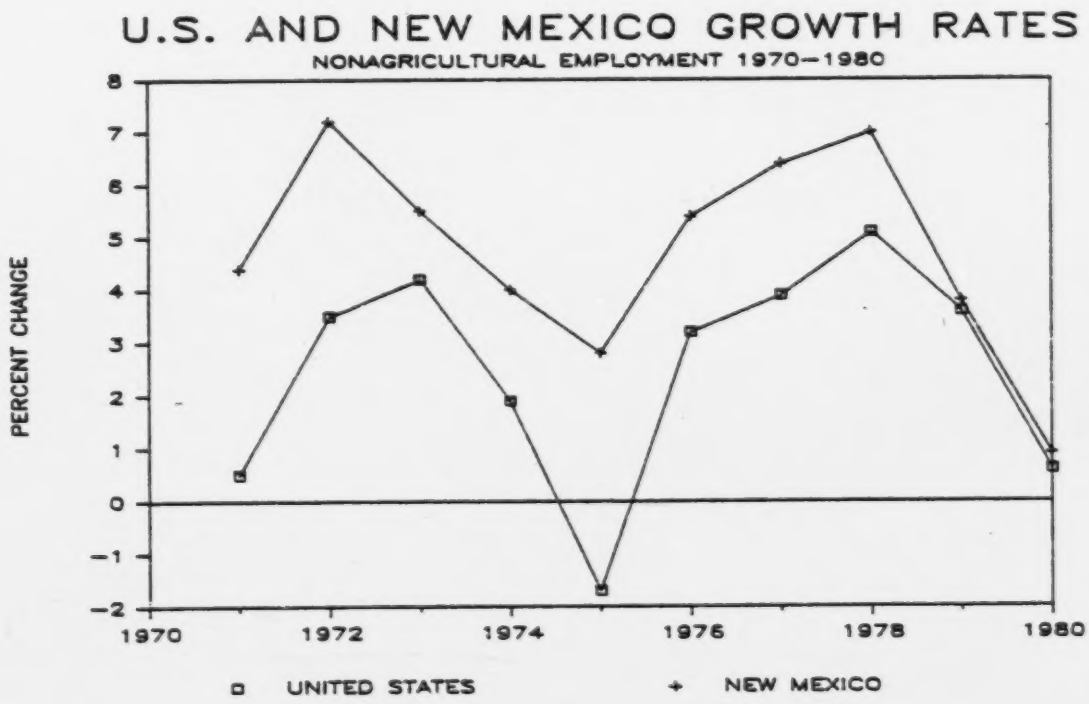


NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT - HISTORICAL DATA

New Mexico's total nonagricultural employment has experienced growth rates which parallel those of the state's civilian labor force. From 1970 to 1980 New Mexico's total nonagricultural employment grew 59 percent with an annual growth rate of 5.3 percent. Once again this is twice the national growth rates of 28 percent and 2.5 percent respectively for the same period.

U.S. and New Mexico Comparison
Total Nonagricultural Employment
(In Thousands)
1970 - 1980

	New Mexico		United States	
Year	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
1970	293	N/A	70,880	N/A
1971	306	4.4	71,214	0.5
1972	328	7.2	73,675	3.5
1973	346	5.5	76,790	4.2
1974	360	4.0	78,265	1.9
1975	370	2.8	76,945	-1.7
1976	390	5.4	79,382	3.2
1977	415	6.4	82,471	3.9
1978	444	7.0	86,697	5.1
1979	461	3.8	89,823	3.6
1980	465	0.9	90,406	0.6



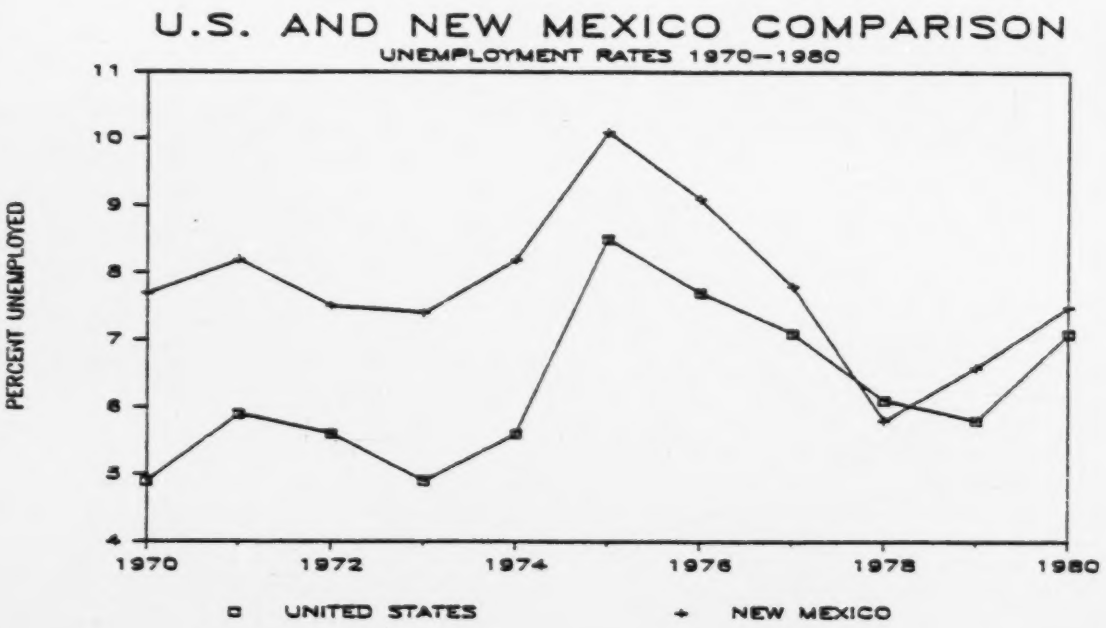
The strong growth exhibited by New Mexico from 1970 to 1980 was the result of a quickly increasing population, the exploration and development of energy resources, the research and development work done at the Sandia and Los Alamos National Laboratories, tourism, and the expansion of the state's manufacturing base.

UNEMPLOYMENT - HISTORICAL DATA

Historically, New Mexico's unemployment rates have averaged slightly higher than those of the United States. From 1970 to 1980 New Mexico's unemployment rate averaged 7.8 percent compared to the national average of 6.3 percent. During this same period, however, the total number of unemployed in New Mexico grew at a slower pace than the nation, 56 percent versus 87 percent.

U.S. and New Mexico Comparison
Unemployment Data
(In Thousands)
1970 - 1980

	New Mexico			United States		
Year	Number	Rate	% Change	Number	Rate	% Change
1970	27	7.7%	N/A	4,093	4.9%	N/A
1971	30	8.2%	11.9	5,016	5.9%	22.6
1972	29	7.5%	-3.6	4,882	5.6%	-2.7
1973	30	7.4%	4.0	4,365	4.9%	-10.6
1974	35	8.2%	16.7	5,156	5.6%	5.6
1975	45	10.1%	28.8	7,928	8.5%	53.8
1976	44	9.1%	-3.4	7,406	7.7%	-6.6
1977	40	7.8%	-9.1	6,992	7.1%	-5.6
1978	31	5.8%	-22.5	6,202	6.1%	-11.3
1979	36	6.6%	16.1	6,138	5.8%	-1.0
1980	42	7.5%	16.7	7,637	7.1%	24.4



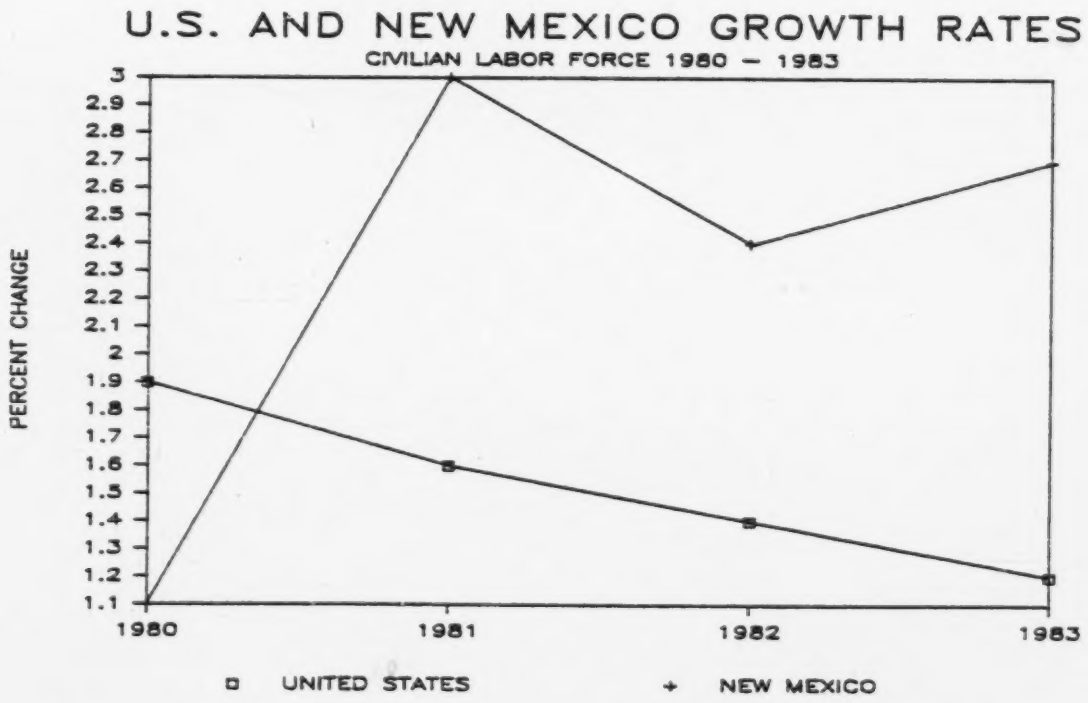
NEW MEXICO CURRENT LABOR FORCE TRENDS

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - CURRENT DATA

The year 1980 marked the beginning of the national recession. It also marked the first and only time in over a decade that the nation's civilian labor force grew faster than New Mexico's, 1.9 percent compared to 1.1 percent. This is the smallest annual rate of increase experienced by New Mexico's civilian labor force in over fourteen years. The state's civilian labor force increased by 17,000 or 3 percent in 1981 and 14,000 or 2.4 percent in 1982. This surpasses the national civilian labor force annual growth rates of 1.6 percent and 1.4 percent for the same periods. In 1983 New Mexico continued this trend, with the civilian labor force increasing by 16,000 or 2.7 percent, a rate of increase twice the national average of 1.2 percent. This was the state's second smallest rate of increase since 1970.

U.S. and New Mexico Comparison
Civilian Labor Force
(In Thousands)
1980 - 1983

	New Mexico		United States	
Year	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
1980	561	1.1	106,940	1.9
1981	578	3.0	108,670	1.6
1982	592	2.4	110,204	1.4
1983	608	2.7	111,550	1.2



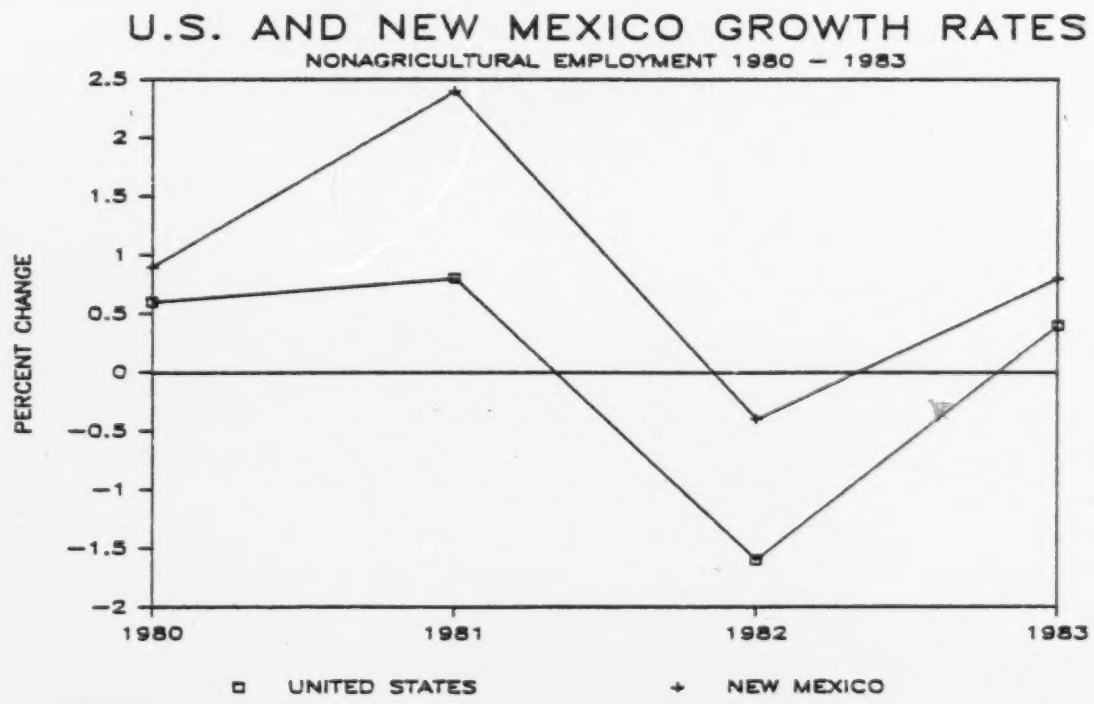
Civilian labor force characteristics for New Mexico by race and sex are given on page 28.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT - CURRENT DATA

New Mexico's total nonagricultural employment growth rates remained above those of the nation from 1980 to 1983, but still illustrate the impact of the national recession on the state. In 1980 and 1981 New Mexico's total nonagricultural employment grew at 0.9 percent and 2.4 percent respectively. These rates were above the U.S. growth rates 0.6 percent in 1980 and 0.8 percent in 1981. In 1982 the state's total nonagricultural employment experienced its first decline since 1961. In 1983 New Mexico showed signs of recovery, with the total nonagricultural employment increasing 0.8 percent. The situation should continue to improve with the state's total nonagricultural employment projected to grow 2.6 percent per year for the next two decades.

U.S. and New Mexico Comparison
Total Nonagricultural Employment
(In Thousands)
1980 - 1983

	New Mexico		United States	
Year	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
1980	465	0.9	90,406	0.6
1981	476	2.4	91,105	0.8
1982	474	-0.4	89.630	-1.6
1983	478	0.8	89,986	0.4

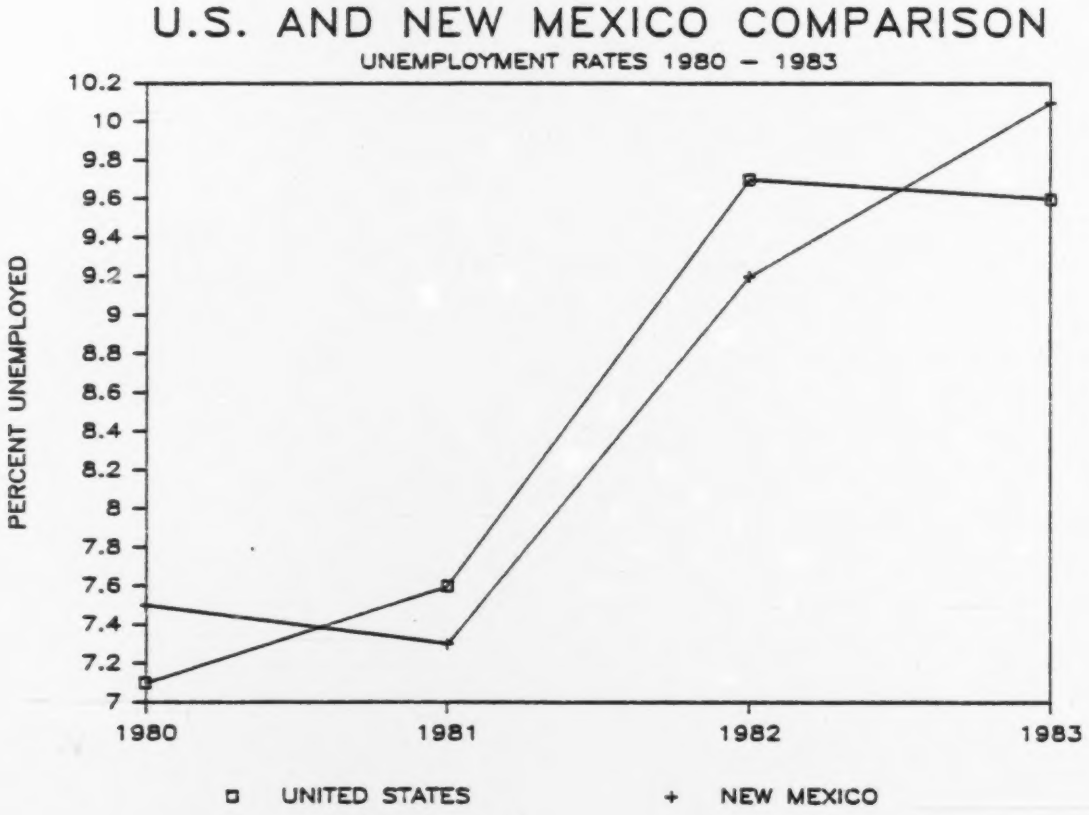


UNEMPLOYMENT - CURRENT DATA

From 1980 to 1983 the unemployment rates of New Mexico averaged 8.5 percent. During this same period New Mexico's unemployed population grew at an annual rate of 12 percent, slightly faster than the nation's annual rate of 10 percent. As stated earlier, 1983 was a year of recovery for both the state and the nation. However, due to the state's heavy ties to the depressed mining industry, New Mexico's unemployment lagged behind those of the nation and remained high throughout the year.

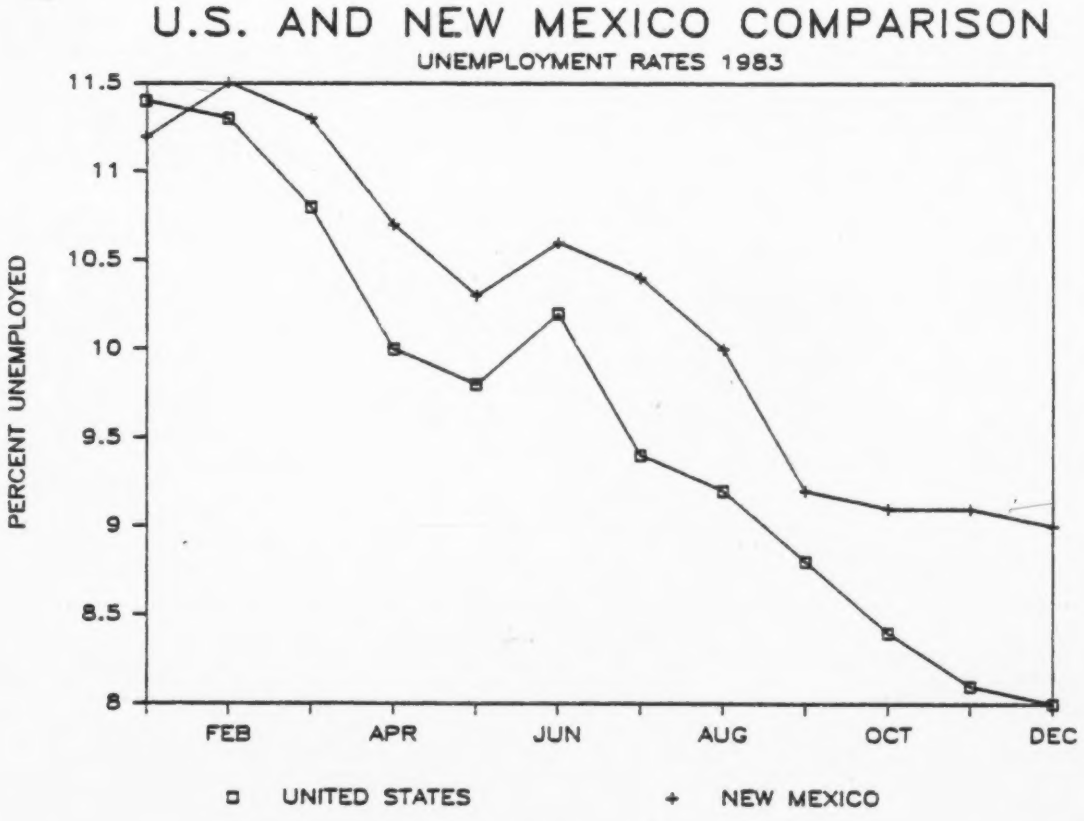
U.S. and New Mexico Comparison
Unemployment Data
(In Thousands)
1980 - 1983

	New Mexico			United States		
Year	Number	Rate	% Change	Number	Rate	% Change
1980	42	7.5%	16.7	7,637	7.1%	24.4
1981	42	7.3%	0.0	8,273	7.6%	8.3
1982	54	9.2%	28.6	10,678	9.7%	29.1
1983	62	10.1%	14.8	10,717	9.6%	0.4



New Mexico
1983 Labor Force Data

Month	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
January	590,734	524,529	66,205	11.2%
February	595,462	527,103	68,359	11.5%
March	600,158	532,174	67,984	11.3%
April	601,544	537,283	64,261	10.7%
May	607,930	545,037	62,893	10.3%
June	617,508	551,948	65,560	10.6%
July	620,347	555,940	64,407	10.4%
August	616,773	554,968	61,805	10.0%
September	615,082	558,547	56,535	9.2%
October	614,547	558,632	55,915	9.1%
November	610,011	554,404	55,607	9.1%
December	605,904	551,435	54,469	9.0%
Twelve Month Average	608,000	546,000	62,000	10.1%



On an annualized basis, New Mexico's unemployment rate increased from 9.2 percent in 1982 to 10.1 percent in 1983. On a more positive note, however, the umemployment rate has shown a steady decline from June through December, dropping from 10.6 percent to 9.0 percent.

The five counties with the highest levels of unemployment in 1983 were Mora, Rio Arriba and Taos in the north, Cibola County in the west and Grant County in the southwestern part of the state. These high level are due to a variey of reasons. Grant County has a high unemployment rate due primarily to the depressed state of the copper mining industry. In Cibola County the depressed uranium mining industry has kept the rates high. And Mora, Rio Arriba and Taos counties have had historically high unemployment rates. The 1983 labor force data for all counties are given on page 26.

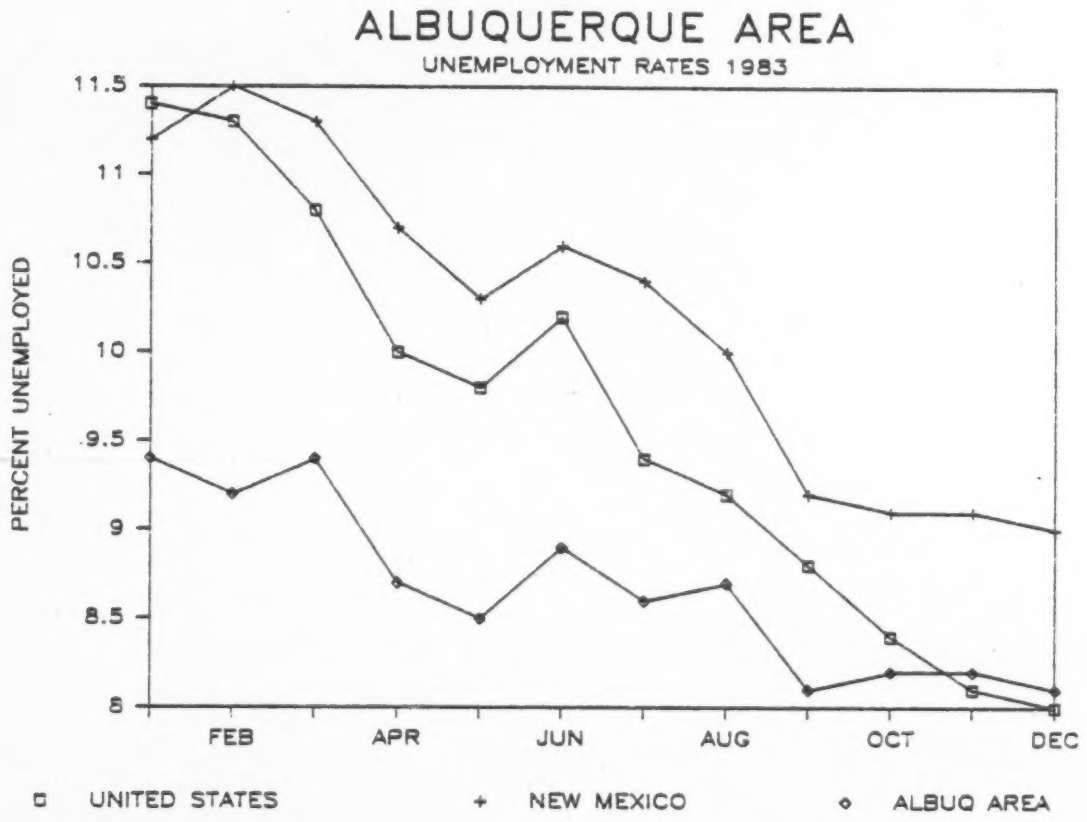
ALBUQUERQUE AREA LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The Albuquerque Area civilian labor force increased by 11,700 or 5.3 percent in 1983, an increase two times greater than that experienced in 1982. This rate of growth is also twice that of the state and over four times greater than the national average. Employment in 1983 increased by 9,500 or 4.7 percent, the highest rate of growth since 1980. Unemployment increased by 2,200 in 1983, yielding an unemployment rate of 8.7 percent.

Albuquerque Area
1983 Labor Force Data

Month	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
January	223,731	202,755	20,976	9.4%
February	225,298	204,593	20,705	9.2%
March	226,625	205,410	21,215	9.4%
April	228,475	208,579	19,896	8.7%
May	229,715	210,299	19,416	8.5%
June	232,462	211,687	20,775	8.9%
July	234,787	214,557	20,230	8.6%
August	232,469	212,175	20,294	8.7%
September	232,645	213,827	18,818	8.1%
October	231,652	212,616	19,036	8.2%
November	231,129	212,195	18,934	8.2%
December	231,238	212,517	18,721	8.1%
Twelve Month Average	230,019	210,101	19,918	8.7%

As with the state, however, the Albuquerque Area unemployment rate has declined since June, dropping from 8.9 percent to 8.1 percent by December. One reason for the Albuquerque Area's strong rebound is the fact that it is <u>not</u> heavily tied to the mining industry and, therefore, is not as subject to the woes of that depressed sector of the economy as the state as a whole.

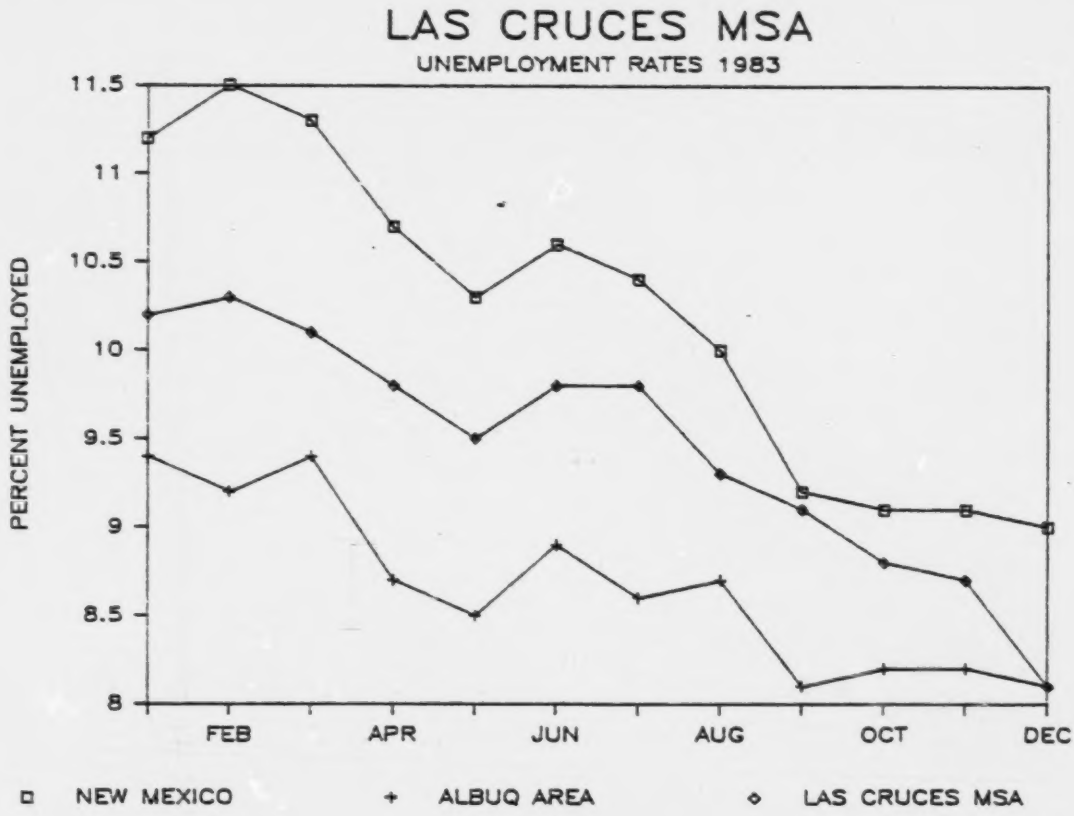


LAS CRUCES MSA LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The Las Cruces MSA civilian labor force increased by 3,700 or 9.7 percent in 1983. This growth rate is almost two times that of the Albuquerque Area and over three times greater than the state average. Employment also rose in 1983, increasing by 3,400 or 9.9 percent. Once again this growth rate is greater than that of the Albuquerque Area and the state as a whole. Due to the nearly equivalent percentage increases in both the civilian labor force and the number of people employed, the Las Cruces MSA unemployment rate has remained near the 1982 level of 9.6 percent, reaching 9.4 percent in 1983 on an annualized basis.

Las Cruces MSA
1983 Labor Force Data

Month	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
January	39,556	35,504	4,052	10.2%
February	40,072	35,951	4,121	10.3%
March	40,394	36,314	4,080	10.1%
April	39,481	35,616	3,865	9.8%
May	41,919	37,920	3,999	9.5%
June	41,114	37,067	4,047	9.8%
July	40,379	36,425	3,954	9.8%
August	41,376	37,540	3,836	9.3%
September	42,211	38,378	3,833	9.1%
October	43,919	40,075	3,844	8.8%
November	42,915	39,183	3,732	8.7%
December	42,011	38,608	3,403	8.1%
Twelve Month Average	41,279	37,382	3,897	9.4%



As with the state and the Albuquerque Area, the Las Cruces MSA has been experiencing a steadily decreasing unemployment rate in the later months of 1983, with the rate falling from 9.8 percent in June to 8.1 percent in December.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY AREA
1983 ANNUAL AVERAGE

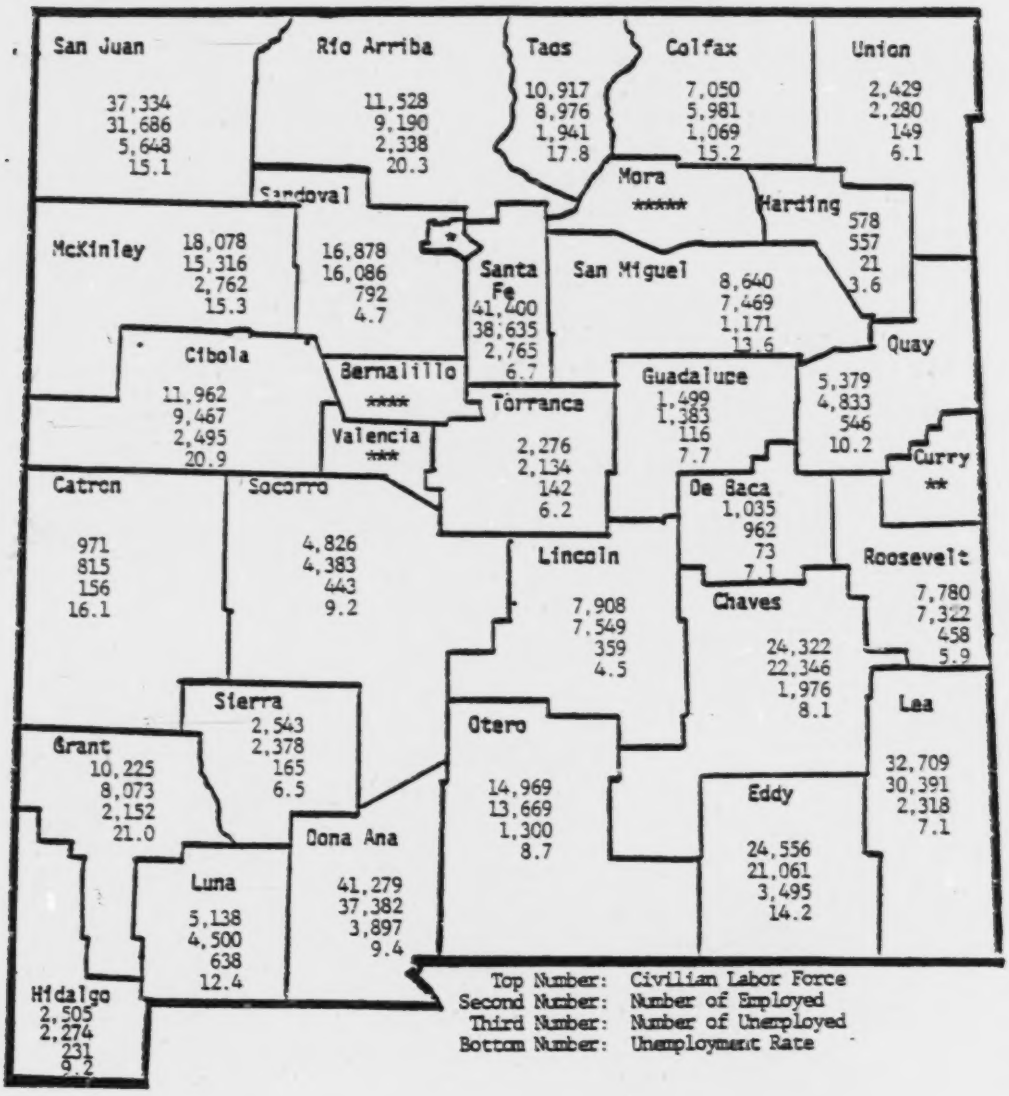
COUNTY	AVERAGE NO. IN LABOR FORCE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMP	AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNEMP	AVERAGE UNEMP RATES
NEW MEXICO	608,000	546,000	62,000	10.1%
ALBUQUERQUE AREA 1/	230,019	210,101	19,918	8.7%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	41,279	37,382	3,897	9.4%
BERNALILLO	213,140	194,014	19,126	9.0%
CATRON	971	815	156	16.1%
CHAVES	24,322	22,346	1,976	8.1%
CIBOLA	11,962	9,467	2,495	20.9%
COLFAX	7,050	5,981	1,069	15.2%
CURRY	15,407	14,054	1,353	8.8%
DE BACA	1,035	962	73	7.1%
DONA ANA	41,279	37,382	3,897	9.4%
EDDY	24,556	21,061	3,495	14.2%
GRANT	10,225	8,073	2,152	21.0%
GUADALUPE	1,499	1,383	116	7.7%
HARDING	578	557	21	3.6%
HIDALGO	2,505	2,274	231	9.2%
LEA	32,709	30,391	2,318	7.1%
LINCOLN	7,908	7,549	359	4.5%
LOS ALAMOS	10,752	10,523	229	2.1%
LUNA	5,138	4,500	638	12.4%
MCKINLEY	18,078	15,316	2,762	15.3%
MORA	1,131	751	380	33.6%
OTERO	14,969	13,669	1,300	8.7%
QUAY	5,379	4,833	546	10.2%
RIO ARRIBA	11,528	9,190	2,338	20.3%
ROOSEVELT	7,780	7,322	458	5.9%
SANDOVAL	16,878	16,086	792	4.7%
SAN JUAN	37,334	31,686	5,648	15.1%
SAN MIGUEL	8,640	7,469	1,171	13.6%
SANTA FE	41,400	38,635	2,765	6.7%
SIERRA	2,543	2,378	165	6.5%
SOCORRO	4,826	4,383	443	9.2%
TAOS	10,917	8,976	1,941	17.8%
TORRANCE	2,276	2,134	142	6.2%
UNION	2,429	2,280	149	6.1%
VALENCIA	10,859	9,563	1,296	11.9%

1/ Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties.

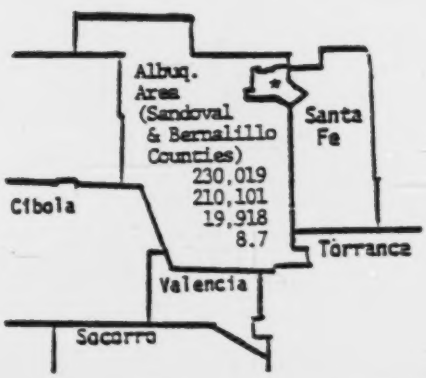
2/ Dona Ana County.

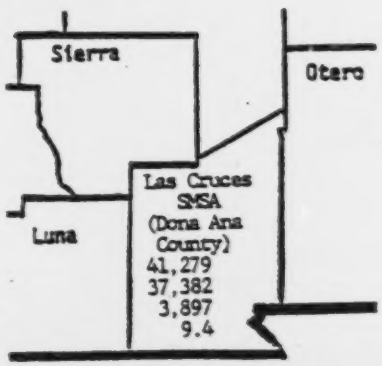
NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

1983 ANNUAL AVERAGES



* Los Alamos	** Curry	*** Valencia	**** Bernalillo	***** Mora
10,752	15,407	10,859	213,140	1,131
10,523	14,054	9,563	194,014	751
229	1,353	1,296	19,126	380
2.1	8.8	11.9	9.0	33.6





NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY RACE BY SEX, AGES 16 PLUS

APRIL 1980

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	SPANISH ORIGIN
MALE						
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	324,427	258,849	4,624	18,403	1,367	111,384
EMPLOYMENT	302,641	244,818	3,998	15,520	1,293	101,184
UNEMPLOYMENT	21,786	14,031	626	2,883	74	10,200
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.7%	5.4%	13.5%	15.7%	5.4%	9.2%
FEMALE						
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	222,647	176,809	3,629	14,358	1,682	72,430
EMPLOYMENT	205,597	164,956	3,175	12,444	1,583	65,473
UNEMPLOYMENT	17,050	11,853	454	1,914	99	6,957
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.7%	6.7%	12.5%	13.3%	5.9%	9.6%
TOTAL						
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	547,074	435,658	8,253	32,761	3,049	183,814
EMPLOYMENT	508,238	409,774	7,173	27,964	2,876	166,657
UNEMPLOYMENT	38,836	25,884	1,080	4,797	173	17,157
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.1%	5.9%	13.1%	14.6%	5.7%	9.3%

Source: 1980 Census.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

Total nonagricultural employment in New Mexico rose to 479,700 in 1983, an increase of 5,800 or 1.2 percent over 1982. In 1982 employment declined by 0.3 percent and was only the third annual decline in 44 years. Only twice before, in 1954 and 1961, had employment failed to increase on a yearly basis. Total nonagricultural employment is expected to increase at a faster rate in 1984: however, not all industrial sectors or geographic areas in New Mexico will benefit equally. Most of the gains will be concentrated in Albuquerque and other major urban centers. New Mexico's employment will continue to increase in 1984 along with the recovery of the national economy which will benefit from the fact that 1984 is a presidential election year in which the federal government traditionally pursues a policy of stimulating the economy. Decreases in the number of unemployed workers will impact on the economy favorably as more people will have more money to spend then ever before. The New Mexico economy in 1985 will continue the recovery began in 1983, but will probably grow at a slower pace then is expected in 1984. The table on page 38 gives 1983 nonagricultural employment by industrial sector and labor force data for the United States, New Mexico, Albuquerque Area and Las Cruces MSA. The tables on pages 39 and 42 compares 1982 and 1983 employment data for New Mexico and the Albuquerque Area respectively. The tables on pages 40 and 43 gives historical employment data for New Mexico and the Albuquerque Area for the period 1970-1983. Pie charts comparing the industrial employment distribution for 1983 vs 1973 for New Mexico and the Albuquerque Area are shown on pages 41 and 44 respectively.

MINING: Overall employment in mining decreased by 5,600 workers or 21 percent in 1983, the second year in a row in which mining employment has fallen. The largest decrease came in the oil and gas extraction sector which lost 2,600 workers. Coal and potash mining employment fell by 1,200 while uranium and copper mining lost 1,700. Potash mining employment should increase as the demand for fertilizer picks up substantially in 1984. Fence to fence planting is anticipated nationwide as farmers increase crop production to replace lost surpluses of crops due to the effect of the bad drought in 1983 and the effect of the payment-in-kind program which paid farmers not to grow crops. Coal employment prospects will also improve slightly as new electric powerplants are being completed and are contracting with New Mexico mines for coal. Uranium mining will not pick up again in the next several years. Oil and gas may continue to lose employment as a world surplus of petroleum has resulted in depressed prices which makes much of New Mexico's oil and gas uneconomical to produce at present. This decline has been partially offset by some pickup in the drilling sector as depressed prices have made idle drilling rigs less expensive to rent and lowered exploration costs. Copper mining employment may pick up slightly as the national recovery, especially in housing and auto manufacturing, requires additional copper products. However, foreign producers with lower production costs will continue to increase their market share, resulting in copper mining employment not reaching its former level in New Mexico

in the next few years. Industry figures show copper industry employment in New Mexico down from 3,503 in 1979 to 2,248 in 1982, a 36 percent drop, and production down from 164,000 tons to 59,000 tons, a drop of 64 percent.

CONSTRUCTION: Construction experienced a boom year in 1983 in New Mexico. Santa Fe recorded record construction activity. The number of family single dwelling constructed more than doubled their 1982 levels in Albuquerque. In 1983 construction was the fastest growing industry increasing by 8.8 percent and adding 2,800 new jobs. As long as interest rates do not rise appreciably construction should continue strong in 1984 and 1985 surpassing the peak employment level attained in 1979 of 35,600. The demand is being fueled both by residential requirements due to a growing population and pent up demand from years of higher interest rates, and the commercial construction needs of industry in a time of economic recovery.

A number of large commercial shopping centers and other construction projects are being planned or starting construction in 1984. In Albuquerque: Phase One of Montano Plaza on the west side will open in May with about 80,000 square feet. Phase Two will begin in early May. When complete Montano Plaza will contain almost 230,000 square feet and employ at least 200 full time workers. Construction will start in February on the $40 million, 16 floor, First City Financial Corporation building located downtown just north of Lomas Avenue. It will contain 286,000 square feet of office space and 23,000 square feet of retail space. The Albuquerque Technical Vocational Institute plans to start construction on a $6-$7 million new classroom and office building in February. Artesia: a new $1.3 million, 35,000 square foot Furr's Family Center is slated to start construction in February. Belen: the Belen City Council approved issuance of $2.9 million in industrial revenue bonds to build a 100-bed nursing home called Belen Health Care Limited. Construction is scheduled to begin by early 1984. Carlsbad: contract bids for a $40 million support building have been solicited for the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP). A 100,000 square foot shopping center on South Canal Street should begin construction later this year with the center ready for occupancy in 1985. Clayton: a new $2.5 million Farmers Bank is planned with completion scheduled for June 1985. Clovis: the Public Service Company of New Mexico is scheduled to begin work on its $6 million, 216 mile pipeline in March. The project, stretching from Clovis to Albuquerque, will employ about 250 construction workers and should be completed by January 1985. Corrales: two shopping centers are being built, 1) Las Tiendas de Corrales Center, a 45,000 square foot $2 million center is scheduled for completion in May and 2) Alameda West Shopping Center a 210,000 square foot center is scheduled for completion in mid-to-late summer of 1984. Las Cruces: High Range Plaza, a 78,000 square foot $5.5 million shopping center, will house 20 retail stores when completed in late 1984. Hobbs: two Hobbs firms, Llano Inc. and Minerals Inc. are investing $5.1 million in a pipeline and natural gas processing plant in southeastern New Mexico. Llano recently received approval to construct its $4.5 million, 12-inch natural gas pipeline in northeastern Lea County for a distance of 33.5

miles. Construction recently started on Minerals $600,000 natural gas processing plant 45 miles west of Hobbs. Roswell: an $8-$9 million, 120-bed 100 apartment medical clinic complex was announced but no starting date was given. Ruidoso: Fantasy Mountain an 18 acre $3.5 million amusement park located near Ruidoso Downs Race Track is scheduled to start construction in February. The Painted Lady Square, a $2 million plus hotel/retail complex started construction in January. It will contain a small luxury eight room hotel and five retail stores. Santa Fe: a new 122,000 square foot center on the southwest side of St. Michaels Drive and Pacheco Street will break ground this spring. The Linda Vista Shopping Mall, 550,000 square feet, calls for 60-70 mall stores in addition to four major department stores. It is scheduled to open in mid-1985. A new $15-$17 million, four story, 200 room luxury hotel called El Dorado will begin construction downtown and should be ready to open by the spring of 1985. Socorro: the operations center for the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA) radio telescope project will be built over the next three years. Socorro's facility will be the hub for the VLBA, the most modern radio telescope in the world. Construction of a 50,000 square foot operations center, to be built on the campus of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, is slated to begin in 1985 and be completed by 1987. The VLBA operations center will be consolidated into the Very Large Array (VLA) facility on the San Augustin Plains and is expected to double the 100-115 persons already working there; Zia Steel company is in the process of purchasing 75 acres of land north of San Antonio for an iron-processing mill and said construction could begin as early as May. Sunspot: Plans for construction of a 140 inch or 3.5 meter, remote-controlled telescope, the largest to be built in the United States since the 200-incher at Mount Palomar, Calif., were announced by five universities including New Mexico State University. The telescope is scheduled to begin observations in mid-1987.

MANUFACTURING: Manufacturing employment declined for the fourth consecutive year in 1983 by 300 workers or 0.9 percent. The largest losses occurred in the Textile and Apparel industry which lost 500 jobs. Employment should increase substantially in 1984 and 1985 as the national economy recovers and hard hit industries rehire workers. Lumber and Wood Products should pick up as the demand for construction materials increases. Electric and Electrical Equipment firms should add the most employment in 1984 as the national recovery increases demand for electrical components which are manufactured in Albuquerque. Some new or expanding manufacturing firms in New Mexico include: Albuquerque: Gulton Industries has received a $6.5 million Trident Missile contract to supply equipment that will mean 100 new jobs and a plant expansion; Zwan Magnetics, manufacturer of memory disks for personal computers, plans to open a manufacturing plant in Albuquerque initially hiring 100 and building up to 200 employees by the end of 1984;Plastech Research Inc. has announced plans to build a 30,000 square foot manufacturing plant to make plastic component parts. The new plant will employ around 100 people to run machines for the injection molding of precision parts. The firm is expected to open in early fall; Intel, manufacturer of silicon wafers, currently employs 450 but should reach 650 by the end of the year; Monolithic Memories,

manufacturers of integrated computer ciruits, is looking at building a manufacturing plant on the west mesa which will eventually employ 300-400 people; Sperry Flight Systems, manufacturers of aircraft flight control systems, estimates its current employment will more than double to around 2,500 by the end of 1984; Signetics, manufacturers of interated circuit wafers, expects its employment to rise from about 420 to 650 by the end of 1984; Devore Aviation plans to erect a 70,000 square foot manufacturing plant to make two seater trainer planes by end of 1984 or beginning of 1985. By 1989 the company plans to expand to 100,000 square feet and employ 400; Hanks Direct Marketing in Albuquerque has estimated that by the end of 1984 the company will expand its workforce from 200 to 400 workers; Las Vegas: Montana de Fibra Company fiberboard plant and sawmill is set to open full swing this summer and will employ more than 200; Farmington: the state's only mobile home manufacturing plant Cavalier Homes opened in December 1983 with about 70 workers and plans to more than double its employment in 1984.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES: Employment declined in transportation, communication and public utilities in 1983 by 700 or -2.3 percent. This was the first employment decline since 1975 when employment fell by 1.3 percent. Communications lost the most workers losing 500. The reorganization of the AT&T system may result in, at best, limited hiring for some time by the local telephone company until new corporate policy and employment requirements are established.

Trucking and Warehousing lost 300 employees in 1983, however employment should pick up in 1984 and 1985 as a result of general improving economic conditions. Railroads lost 200 as the result of the temporary closing of a car repair facility in Albuquerque. The only new employment in sight would come as a result of the opening of the new Star Lake Railroad. A new airline, Wien Air Alaska, will start its new jet service to Albuquerque International Airport March 2. Intially their will only be two Albuquerque employees.

Public Utility employment rose by only 100 workers in 1983. The opening of the new Plains Escalante Generating Station near Prewitt will occur this year. The current employment of 86 will rise to the 120-130 range by mid-1984. No other significant gains in the utilities sector is anticipated in the next two years.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) approved construction of three low-power TV stations in New Mexico. Low-power stations usually have a broadcast range of 10-15 miles. The three stations receiving approval were: Southwest Community TV for a station on VHF channel 9 in Clovis; Navajo Community College for a station on UHF channel 48 in Shiprock, and; N&K LPTV Inc. for a station on UHF channel 55 in Farmington.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE: Employment in the Wholesale Trade sector remained unchanged from 1982 to 1983 at 22,800 workers. Small employment gains can be expected in 1984 and 1985 as retail

trade increases raising the demand volume in wholesale trade. Retail Trade gained 3,000 employees in 1983 for a 3.5 percent increase. Eating and Drinking establishments enjoyed the largest employment gains increasing by 1,800 workers, a 6.2 percent increase. Employment should continue to rise rapidly as the number of people who eat out continues to rise. In 1960-'61 17.0 percent of a family's budget was spent on food away from home. By 1980-'81 that percentage had risen to 32.4 percent. Some reasons for this increase include: changing life styles, increasing proportion of single person family units, increased number of working wives and mothers, the rapid increase in fast food chains, and the growing population. Food Store employment grew by 900 workers due to the increased number of food stores and the trend to superstores that offer more services such as pharmacists and baggers who carry out the customers packages. Retail trade should experience good gains in 1984 and 1985 as more working people have additional money to spend, as the national economic recovery results in a greater number of tourists visiting New Mexico and as many of the shopping centers currently under construction are finished and start hiring. They include in Albuquerque, the new Sanger Harris department store which is scheduled to complete construction in August and is expected to employ 250-300 people, Winrock Shopping Center has started work on a multimillion dollar project to add 18-20 new fashion stores and restaurants before August; the two shopping centers being built in Corrales which should employ around 600 workers; the new 300,000 square foot Roswell Mall which will open in April 1984 with more than 40 retail outlets; and in Santa Fe, the Linda Vista Mall will employ between 800-1,000 workers reaching 1,500 during peak shopping periods.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate increased employment in 1983 by a healthy 4.1 percent adding 900 jobs. Increases in branch banking locations helped increase employment in banking by 300 in 1983, however automated teller machines (ATM) have restricted the full potential growth. Despite the ATM's, similiar employment growth as experienced in 1983 can be expected over the next two years. An increase in building construction and sales has boosted Real Estate's employment from recessionary depths and assuming interest rates remain reasonable employment increases should continue in this sector. Employment in the Insurance sector remained unchanged in 1983 but some employment growth is expected in 1984 as manditory car insurance is required and as construction results in additional insurance needs.

SERVICES: Employment in the Services sector increased the most of any industry rising by 2,900 workers for a 3.1 percent increase. Significant gains in employment can be expected in 1984 and 1985. The health services sector will experience the largest gains as 16 new health care facilities are being built or planned in Albuquerque alone. These include four new psychiatric hospitals, five nursing homes, a drug abuse treatment center, a women's hospital and five outpatient surgery centers. This does not include the $50 million expansion and renovation of the Veterans Hospital in Albuquerque. This boom in the hospital sector is due to the fact that New Mexico did away with its Certificate

of Need and many hospitals are building now in anticipation that the Certificate will be reintroduced in the near future.

Some of the new hospitals planned for New Mexico include: Albuquerque: Memorial Hospital reopened as a psychiatric hospital on January 16, 1984 with 40-beds and 50 employees. By 1985 when a $3 million renovation is completed, the hospital will have 84-beds and 125 employees. The new St. Joseph West Side Hospital plans to open in August with 128-beds and will employ 300 when fully staffed. A 44,000 square foot medical office building to house 30-35 doctors is also due to open in the fall of 1984 adjacent to St. Joseph West Side Hospital. St. Josephs received unanimous endorsement of the New Mexico Health Systems Agency governing body for a new $2.2 million ambulatory surgery center/urgent care center which would be built in partnership with Austin-based Professional Health Facilities of America. The center must still be approved by the State Health Planning and Development Division. An urgent care center, providing after-hours care for non-emergency injuries and illnesses, woul be operated out of the St. Joseph surgery center during the evening and weekends. The center would be located at Indian School Road and Wyoming NE. Hospital Corporation of America is building an 80-bed psychiatric hospital adjacent to the Heights General Hospital and will employ about 100. Vista Sandia Psychiatric Hospital announced plans to expand, and Charter Medical Corporation of Georgia would like to build an 80-bed psychiatric hospital if a suitable site can be found. Bernalillo: Rivendell of America Inc. plans a $5.8 million, 48-bed psychiatric hospital to be built between Albuquerque and Santa Fe which will employ around 100 workers. Rivendell also plans a similiar facility with 62-beds in Las Cruces. Farmington: a $2.5 million psychiatric and substance abuse hospital has been approved. The 54-bed facility will employ 50 people initially and 100 when fully operational and staffed. Las Cruces: Health Group Inc. of Tenn. is asking for approval of a $6.5 million industrial revenue bond to build an 85-bed psychiatric hospital. Also being planned in Las Cruces is a new 120-bed private hospital named Northrise Hospital. Ground breaking is expected in 1984.

Other service sector firms which have announced plans include Ruidoso: Fantasy Mountain which will employ an estimate 200 seasonal workers; Santa Fe: the El Dorado Hotel will employ about 120 full time workers; and Belen: the Belen Health Care Limited nursing home will employ about 70 people.

GOVERNMENT: Government employment increased moderately in 1983 rising by 2,700 or 2.2 percent. The employment gains were about equally divided among federal and local government. The federal increase was due to a temporary hire situation and is not expected to be repeated. Expected policy decisions should limit growth over the next two years. Declining state revenues have resulted in tight agency budgets which are likely to limit hiring until economic conditions improve considerably. Federal government hiring likewise should be limited even more than previously based on national policy decisions. There may continue to be some growth within local sectors to meet increased population and service needs, especially if improved economic conditions provide additional revenues.

A heavy infusion of defense-related construction at the Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratories combined with large funding requests for two Carlsbad projects will drive the total request for federal construction and maintenance in New Mexico in FY 1985 to $230.8 million, about double last years figure.

The two Carlsbad projects are the Waste Isolation Pilot Project ($60 million) and the Brantley Dam ($45.037 million).

The Department of Energy wants to spend $47.2 million at Sandia Laboratories and $37.5 million at Los Alamos.

The Armed Forces plan a combined construction budget of $15.91 million in FY 1985.

The Bureau of Reclamation has asked for $13.84 million for its operations in New Mexico in addition to the funds for Brantley Dam.

AGRICULTURE 1/

The 1983 crop year in New Mexico was generally composed of reduced acreages coupled with increased yields for most crops. Season average prices received by New Mexico crop producers during 1983 increased for all crops except peanuts and pecans. The total value of production for all crops increased six percent in 1983, from $312.8 million in 1982 to $332.2 million in 1983.

Area harvested of alfalfa hay totaled 255,000 acres, down 5,000 acres from a year earlier. Alfalfa growers cut an average of 5.1 tons per acre in 1983, up 0.1 tons from 1092 and a record high State yield. Total hay production fell from 152,534 tons in 1982 to 142,979 tons in 1983.

Production of upland cotton is estimated at 63,000 bales down 15,000 bales from the previous year and 70,000 bales less than 1981 production. This was the lowest upland production since the 1920's. The estimated yield of 630 pounds per acre increased 14 percent from the 1982 crop yield. Total acreage harvested fell from 68,000 acres in 1982 to 48,000 acres in 1983.

American-Pima cotton is estimated at 13,000 bales, up 30 percent or 3,000 bales from 1982 production and 5,100 bales from 1981. Yield per acre is estimated at 572 pounds, compared with 511 pounds per acre a year ago, or up 12 percent. Total acreage harvested increased from 9,400 acres in 1982 to 10,900 acres in 1983.

Corn for grain production totaled 7,000,000 bushels, down six percent from the previous year and 22 percent below 1981 production. Production of corn silage, at 396,000 tons, fell 22 percent and 18 percent from 1982 and 1981 respectively. State corn producers harvested 50,000 acres for grain in 1983, 15,000 acres less than the previous year. Yield per acre reached a record high 140 bushels, up 25 bushels per acre from to 18,000 acres. The average yield was unchanged at 22 tons per acre.

Pecan production is estimated at a record high 28.5 million

pounds, 14 percent above last years's record crop of 25.0 million pounds. Estimated value of the crop is $20.0 million, 4 percent below last year's record $20.8 million.

Peanut growers harvested 100 acres of peanuts in 1983, up 600 acres from the previous year. The average yield of 2,350 pounds per acre compared with 2,425 pounds per acre in 1982. Total production fell from 3,438,330 pounds in 1982 to 3,273,495 pounds in 1983.

Utilitized apple production in 1983 is estimated at 6.0 million pounds, 50 percent below the 1982 level. The estimated value of the crop is $864,000 42 percent below the 1982 level.

Grain sorghum production dropped 55 percent from 1982 to 6,300,000 bushels. This was the lowest output since 1957, when production was 5,918,000 bushels. Conversely, sorghum silage production increased 69 percent to 272,000 tons, the largest on record. Area harvested of grain sorghum, at 150,000 acres, was only half of the acreage harvested in 1982 and the lowest on record in the last 30 years. An estimeated 42 bushels per acre were taken in 1983, down five bushels from the average yield in 1982. Sorghum harvested for silage totaled 16,000 acres, compared with 7,000 acres a year earlier. The average silage yield of 17 tons per acre was six tons below the 1982 yield.

The 1983 wheat crop is estimated at the record high 13,630,000 bushels, surpassing the record set in 1982 by three percent. Growers harvested 470,000 acres, down 11 percent from 1982. The record high production resulted from a four bushel per acre yield increase from 1982 to 29.0 bushels per acre in 1983.

State barley production in 1983 is estimated at 1.43 million bushels, down 42 percent from the record set in 1982. An estimated 19,000 acres were harvested in 1983 compared with 37,000 acres in 1982. The 1983 yield of 75.0 bushels per acre is a new State record, and is 9.0 bushels better than the 1982 yield.

Egg production in New Mexico for the year ending November 30,1983 was 287 million eggs, five percent below the 1982 total. The number of hens and pullets of laying age in the State averaged 1.18 million over the year, compared to 1.25 million last year. Average production per layer, at 243 eggs, was up just slightly from the 242 eggs per layer estimated for 1982.

Preliminary milk production estimates for 1983 indicate yet another record-breaking year by New Mexico's dairy industry. Milk production in 1983 totaled 938 million pounds, representing a 16 percent increase from 1982. Milk cow numbers continued to rise during 1983 rising to 61,000, seven percent above the 1982 average. A total of 62,000 head were estimated to be in the State on January 1, 1984, 3,000 head more than the January 1, 1983 figure. Milk per cow in 1983, at 15,377 pounds, was the highest ever estimated in the State. This average is eight percent above the 1982 level and ranks New Mexico third in the nation behind Washington and California.

The estimated number of cattle and calves in New Mexico on January

1, 1984, at 1.39 million head, was the lowest January 1 inventory estimate since 1966. The same estimate of cattle and calves on feed in the State was 146,000 head, two percent below the estimate of 149,000 head on January 1, 1983. The 1983 cattle liveweight kill of 163.1 million pounds from 167,500 head compares with 148.7 million pounds from 153,400 head in 1982.

Sheep and lamb inventory as of January 1, 1984 totaled 589,000. This is a decrease of three percent from the 610,000 a year earlier. The 525,000 head of stock sheep were down 40,000 head from January 1, 1982, while sheep and lambs on feed were up 19,000 head from the same date a year earlier. The average inventory value per head for all sheep and lambs on hand January 1, 1984 was estimated at $43.50. This is a $4.00 decrease from last year, the 4th consecutive year that has recorded declining sheep values. The 1983 lamb crop was estimated at 350,000 head, 25,000 head fewer than were saved in 1982. The 1983 accumulated liveweight slaughter from sheep and lambs was 15.9 million pounds from 140,900 head.

An estimated 30,000 hogs and pigs were on hand as of December 1, 1983, 21 percent below the number a year ago. An estimated 5,000 hogs were held for breeding, 17 percent fewer than last year, and 25,000 hogs and pigs were destined for the market, 22 percent below a year ago. The number of hogs slaughtered in 1983 was 9,300 totaling 2.1 million pounds compared with 25,100 head totaling 5.5 million pounds in 1982.

Work has started on the first phase of a multi-million dollar winery complex near Deming. Uras Farming Corporation is constructing a wine plant next to the firm's 420 acres of grape vines. Uras Farming hopes to begin producing one million bottles of wine per year beginning this fall, and eventually the firm wants to plant 5,000 acres of grape vines.

1984 prospective planting: farmers intend to plant 826,000 acres of field crops in 1984, up 21 percent from last year. Crops included in these acres are barley, corn, cotton, all hay, peanuts and sorghum. If fall seeded wheat is included, total planted acres increases to 1.6 million acres, 11 percent above the 1983 comparable acres. All of the spring seeded field crops are expected to increase in acreage in 1984 except barley. Sorghum plantings are expected to total 290,000 acres, an increase of 45 percent from the previous year. Corn prospective plantings, at 85,000 acres, are up 15 percent from last year's planted acres. Farmers intend to harvest 340,000 acres of hay in 1984 compared to 315,000 acres in 1983. All cotton intentions, at 80,000 acres, increased 13,000 acres from last year. Upland and American-Pima cotton planted acreages are expected to be 68,000 acres and 12,000 acres, respectively. Peanut growers intend to plant 12,000 acres in 1984, 1,000 acres more than a year earlier. Barley producers expect to plant 19,000 acres, 4,000 less than in 1983.

On page 45 agricultural employment by county for 1976 and 1981 are given.

1/ Source: New Mexico Crop & Livestock Reporting Service.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1983 UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE AREA AND LAS CRUCES MSA

	UNITED STATES 1/		NEW MEXICO		ALBUQUE. AREA		LAS CRUC. MSA	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	111,551,000	100.0%	608,000	100.0%	230,019	100.0%	41,279	100.0%
Employment	100,834,000	90.4%	546,000	89.8%	210,101	91.3%	37,382	90.6%
Unemployment	10,717,000	9.6%	62,000	10.1%	19,918	8.7%	3,897	9.4%
Unemployment Rate	9.6		10.1		8.7		9.4	
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	89,793,000	100.0%	478,100	100.0%	198,500	100.0%	33,300	100.0%
MINING	1,015,000	1.1%	20,800	4.4%	*		*	
Metal Mining	61,200	0.1%	4,000	0.8%	*		*	
Coal & Nonmetallic Mining	318,000	0.4%	4,000	0.8%	*		*	
Oil & Gas Extraction	635,000	0.7%	12,800	2.7%	*		*	
CONSTRUCTION	3,942,000	4.4%	33,000	6.9%	13,500	6.8%	2,300	6.9%
MANUFACTURING	18,627,000	20.7%	34,400	7.2%	18,600	9.4%	3,300	9.9%
Durable Goods	10,892,000	12.1%	21,700	4.5%	13,100	6.5%	*	
Lumber & Wood Products	675,000	0.8%	2,300	0.5%	*		*	
Electronic & Electrical Equip.	2,035,000	2.3%	4,800	1.0%	*		*	
Transportation Equipment	1,771,000	2.0%	3,900	0.8%	*		*	
Other Durable Goods	6,410,000	7.1%	10,700	2.2%	*		*	
Nondurable Goods	7,735,000	8.6%	12,700	2.7%	5,500	2.8%	*	
Food & Kindred Products	1,633,000	1.8%	4,100	0.9%	*		*	
Textiles & Apparel	1,908,000	2.1%	2,500	0.5%	*		*	
Other Nondurable Goods	4,195,000	4.7%	6,100	1.3%	*		*	
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,794,000	5.3%	29,300	6.1%	12,000	6.0%	1,300	3.9%
Railroad Transportation	380,000	0.4%	2,300	0.5%	*		*	
Trucking & Warehousing	1,201,000	1.3%	5,400	1.1%	*		*	
Other Transportation	1,022,000	1.1%	3,900	0.8%	5,200	2.6%	500	
Communication	1,311,000	1.5%	8,000	1.7%	4,400	2.2%	*	
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Service	880,000	1.0%	9,700	2.0%	2,400	1.2%	*	
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	20,461,000	22.8%	110,900	23.2%	49,600	25.0%	6,300	18.9%
Wholesale Trade	5,227,000	5.8%	21,500	4.5%	12,900	6.5%	700	2.1%
Durable Goods	3,057,000	3.4%	12,500	2.6%	8,300	4.2%	*	
Nondurable Goods	2,169,000	2.4%	9,000	1.9%	4,600	2.3%	*	
Retail Trade	15,234,000	17.0%	89,400	18.7%	36,700	18.5%	5,600	16.8%
General Merchandise Stores	2,167,000	2.4%	10,500	2.2%	3,900	2.0%	800	2.4%
Food Stores	2,482,000	2.8%	12,900	2.7%	4,000	2.0%	700	2.1%
Auto Dlrs & Service Stations	1,617,000	1.8%	12,100	2.5%	4,300	2.2%	800	2.4%
Eating & Drinking Places	4,882,000	5.4%	31,500	6.6%	14,000	7.1%	2,100	6.3%
Other Retail Trade	4,050,000	4.5%	22,400	4.7%	10,500	5.3%	1,200	3.6%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	5,452,000	6.1%	23,100	4.8%	11,700	5.9%	1,300	3.9%
Banking	1,658,000	1.8%	8,100	1.7%	3,100	1.6%	*	
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	1,710,000	1.9%	5,400	1.1%	3,300	1.7%	*	
Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,100,000	2.3%	9,600	2.0%	5,300	2.7%	*	
SERVICES	19,093,000	21.3%	99,400	20.8%	49,900	25.1%	4,500	13.5%
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	1,122,000	1.2%	10,300	2.2%	3,000	1.5%	600	1.8%
Personal Services	935,000	1.0%	5,000	1.0%	*		*	
Business Services	3,548,000	4.0%	21,900	4.6%	*		700	2.1%
Health Services	5,936,000	6.6%	25,100	5.2%	11,900	6.0%	1,000	3.0%
Social Services	1,246,000	1.4%	6,500	1.4%	2,600	1.3%	300	0.9%
Membership Organizations	1,522,000	1.7%	5,400	1.1%	1,600	0.8%	*	
Other Services	4,784,000	5.3%	25,200	5.3%	30,800	15.5%	1,900	5.7%
GOVERNMENT	15,718,000	17.5%	127,200	26.6%	43,200	21.8%	14,400	43.2%
Federal Government	2,754,000	3.1%	29,100	6.1%	12,500	6.3%	4,400	13.2%
State Government	12,965,000	14.4%	43,600	9.1%	11,600	5.8%	5,400	16.2%
Local Government	1/		54,500	11.4%	19,100	9.6%	4,600	13.8%

1/ United States data based on ten month average, State and Local government is combined.
Sum may not add to total due to rounding.
* Data not available.

NEW MEXICO NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1982-1983

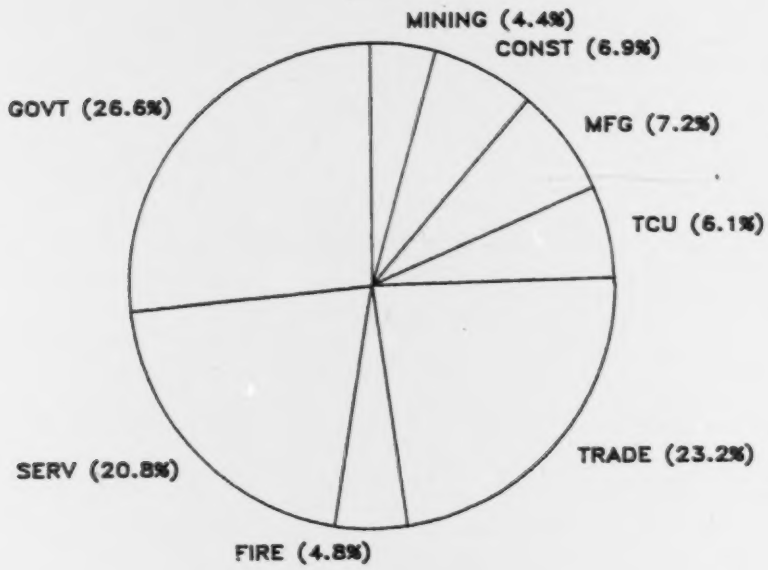
	1983		1982		% CHANGE
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	1982-83
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	478,100	100.0%	473,600	100.0%	1.0%
MINING	20,800	4.4%	26,300	5.6%	-20.9%
Metal Mining	4,000	0.8%	5,800	1.2%	-31.0%
Coal & Nonmetallic Mining	4,000	0.8%	5,100	1.1%	-21.6%
Oil & Gas Extraction	12,800	2.7%	15,400	3.3%	-16.9%
CONSTRUCTION	33,000	6.9%	32,100	6.8%	2.8%
MANUFACTURING	34,400	7.2%	34,100	7.2%	0.9%
Durable Goods	21,700	4.5%	24,100	5.1%	-10.0%
Lumber & Wood Products	2,300	0.5%	2,100	0.4%	9.5%
Electronic & Electrical Equip.	4,800	1.0%	4,400	0.9%	9.1%
Transportation Equipment	3,900	0.8%	4,100	0.9%	-4.9%
Other Durable Goods	10,700	2.2%	10,900	2.3%	-1.8%
Nondurable Goods	12,700	2.7%	12,800	2.7%	-0.8%
Food & Kindred Products	4,100	0.9%	3,900	0.8%	5.1%
Textiles & Apparel	2,500	0.5%	3,000	0.6%	-16.7%
Other Nondurable Goods	6,100	1.3%	5,900	1.2%	3.4%
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,300	6.1%	29,900	6.3%	-2.0%
Railroad Transportation	2,300	0.5%	2,500	0.5%	-8.0%
Trucking & Warehousing	5,400	1.1%	5,700	1.2%	-5.3%
Other Transportation	3,900	0.8%	3,800	0.8%	2.6%
Communication	8,000	1.7%	8,000	1.7%	0.0%
Electric, Gas & San. Serv.	9,700	2.0%	9,800	2.1%	-1.0%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	110,900	23.2%	108,300	22.9%	2.4%
Wholesale Trade	21,500	4.5%	22,200	4.7%	-3.2%
Durable Goods	12,500	2.6%	13,300	2.8%	-6.0%
Nondurable Goods	9,000	1.9%	9,000	1.9%	0.0%
Retail Trade	89,400	18.7%	86,100	18.2%	3.8%
General Merchandise Stores	10,500	2.2%	10,800	2.3%	-2.8%
Food Stores	12,900	2.7%	12,400	2.6%	4.0%
Auto. Dlr. & Service Stations	12,100	2.5%	11,800	2.5%	2.5%
Eating & Drinking Places	31,500	6.6%	29,500	6.2%	6.8%
Other Retail Trade	22,400	4.7%	21,400	4.5%	4.7%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	23,100	4.8%	21,900	4.6%	5.5%
Banking	8,100	1.7%	7,700	1.6%	5.2%
Insur. Car., Agents & Brokers	5,400	1.1%	5,400	1.1%	0.0%
Other Fin., Insur. & Real Estate	9,600	2.0%	8,800	1.9%	9.1%
SERVICES	99,400	20.8%	95,500	20.2%	4.1%
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10,300	2.2%	10,200	2.2%	1.0%
Personal Services	5,000	1.0%	4,800	1.0%	4.2%
Business Services	21,900	4.6%	21,000	4.4%	4.3%
Health Services	25,100	5.2%	23,800	5.0%	5.5%
Social Services	6,500	1.4%	6,600	1.4%	-1.5%
Membership Organizations	5,400	1.1%	4,800	1.0%	12.5%
Other Services	25,200	5.3%	24,200	5.1%	4.1%
GOVERNMENT	127,200	26.6%	125,600	26.5%	1.3%
Federal Government	29,100	6.1%	29,200	6.2%	-0.3%
State Government	43,600	9.1%	43,100	9.1%	1.2%
Local Government	54,500	11.4%	53,200	11.2%	2.4%

Sum may not add to total due to rounding.

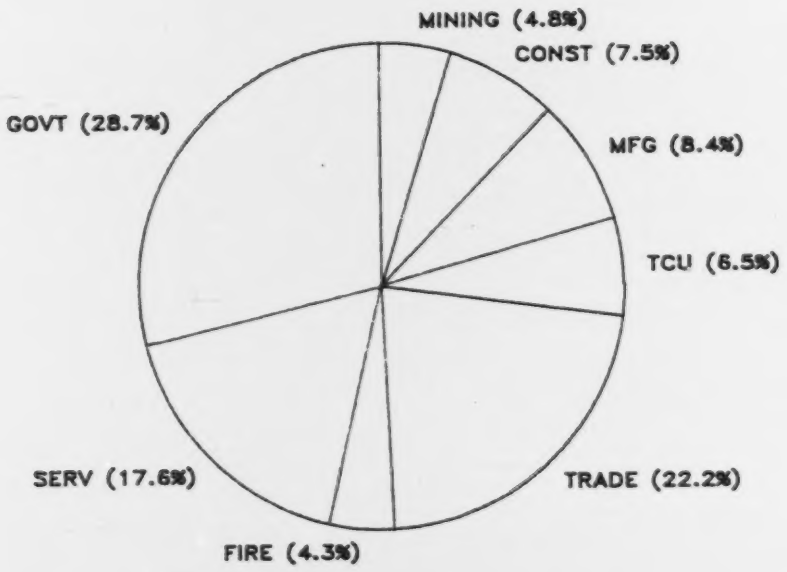
NEW MEXICO NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1970-1983

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	292,600	305,700	327,500	346,000	360,200	370,200	390,000	415,400	444,300	461,000	465,400	475,500	473,600	478,100
MINING	17,000	16,700	16,200	16,500	18,700	20,300	21,500	23,400	24,400	27,100	29,400	31,200	26,300	20,800
Metal Mining	6,600	6,200	5,700	5,700	6,700	7,300	9,000	9,800	10,000	11,200	10,700	9,400	5,800	4,000
Coal & Nonmetallic Mining	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	4,100	4,300	4,500	4,600	5,000	5,300	5,500	5,100	4,000
Oil & Gas Extraction	7,100	7,100	7,000	7,200	8,300	8,900	8,300	9,200	9,900	11,000	13,400	16,300	15,400	12,800
CONSTRUCTION	17,400	20,600	25,000	25,900	25,900	25,200	26,100	30,700	35,000	35,600	32,100	33,300	32,100	33,000
MANUFACTURING	21,400	22,600	26,100	28,900	29,600	28,600	30,300	32,200	33,400	34,800	34,400	34,300	34,100	34,400
Durable Goods	12,100	12,900	15,400	17,300	17,500	16,900	17,900	18,700	19,400	20,600	20,500	21,000	24,100	21,700
Lumber & Wood Products	2,300	2,600	3,200	3,000	2,700	2,600	2,900	3,200	3,200	3,200	2,600	2,600	2,100	2,300
Electronic & Electrical Equip.	2,600	2,500	3,100	3,700	3,700	2,900	3,100	3,300	3,700	3,600	3,500	3,500	4,400	4,800
Transportation Equipment	2,500	2,200	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,900	2,100	2,200	2,700	3,500	3,900	3,800	4,100	3,900
Other Durable Goods	4,600	5,500	7,300	8,900	9,400	9,500	9,700	10,000	9,900	10,300	10,500	11,200	10,900	10,700
Nondurable Goods	9,400	9,700	10,600	11,500	12,100	11,600	12,500	13,500	14,000	14,200	13,800	13,300	12,800	12,700
Food & Kindred Products	3,800	4,000	4,200	4,300	4,300	4,500	4,700	4,700	4,600	4,700	4,600	4,100	3,900	4,100
Textiles & Apparel	2,100	2,200	2,800	3,400	3,800	3,000	3,200	3,600	3,900	3,900	3,800	3,600	3,000	2,500
Other Nondurable Goods	3,400	3,500	3,700	3,800	4,000	4,200	4,600	5,200	5,500	5,700	5,500	5,700	5,900	6,100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	20,400	20,600	21,200	22,500	23,300	23,000	23,400	24,600	26,600	28,100	28,300	29,200	29,900	29,300
Railroad Transportation	3,400	3,000	2,800	2,900	3,200	2,700	2,600	2,800	3,000	3,000	3,100	3,100	2,500	2,300
Trucking & Warehousing	3,500	3,600	3,800	4,300	4,300	4,400	4,600	5,100	5,700	5,300	5,400	5,700	5,700	5,400
Other Transportation	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,800	2,900	2,900	3,000	3,200	3,400	3,500	3,500	3,600	3,800	3,900
Communication	5,100	5,500	5,800	6,400	6,400	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,500	7,200	7,500	7,500	8,000	8,000
Electric, Gas & San. Serv.	5,800	5,800	6,000	6,200	6,600	6,800	7,000	7,300	8,000	8,500	8,800	9,300	9,800	9,700
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	62,000	65,600	70,600	76,800	80,200	83,600	90,400	95,500	101,200	104,100	103,400	106,000	108,300	110,900
Wholesale Trade	12,000	12,500	13,600	14,800	16,000	16,800	17,600	18,800	20,100	21,200	21,400	22,500	22,200	21,500
Durable Goods	6,200	6,800	7,400	8,000	9,000	9,600	10,200	11,100	12,200	13,000	12,900	13,600	13,300	12,500
Nondurable Goods	5,900	5,600	6,100	6,800	7,100	7,200	7,400	7,700	7,900	8,200	8,500	8,900	9,000	9,000
Retail Trade	49,900	53,100	57,000	62,000	64,200	66,800	72,700	76,700	81,100	82,900	82,000	83,500	86,100	89,400
General Merchandise Stores	7,700	8,000	8,500	9,200	9,600	9,300	10,100	10,100	10,800	10,800	10,700	10,700	10,800	10,500
Food Stores	6,800	7,200	7,700	8,300	9,000	9,500	10,000	10,600	10,800	11,200	11,600	12,200	12,400	12,900
Auto. Dlr. & Ser. Stat.	9,700	10,100	11,100	11,600	11,300	11,900	12,600	12,800	13,000	13,200	12,600	11,900	11,800	12,100
Eating & Drinking Places	12,900	13,800	14,600	16,200	16,900	18,500	21,000	23,300	25,500	26,200	26,500	27,800	29,500	31,500
Other Retail Trade	12,800	13,900	15,100	16,600	17,300	17,700	19,100	19,900	21,000	21,400	20,700	20,900	21,400	22,400
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	12,200	12,900	13,900	15,000	15,900	16,300	17,000	18,300	19,800	21,200	21,100	21,500	21,900	23,100
Banking	3,700	4,000	4,400	4,800	5,200	5,400	5,700	6,000	6,400	6,900	70,000	7,400	7,700	8,100
Insur. Car., Agents & Brokers	3,400	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,800	4,000	4,300	4,700	5,100	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
Other Fin., Insur. & Real Estate	5,200	5,500	6,000	6,600	6,900	7,000	7,000	7,600	8,300	8,900	8,600	8,700	8,800	9,600
SERVICES	53,000	54,400	58,600	61,000	64,000	68,300	73,300	79,700	87,300	89,600	91,800	94,100	95,500	99,400
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	5,800	6,100	6,700	7,400	7,700	8,300	8,900	9,000	9,200	9,600	9,700	9,900	10,200	10,300
Personal Services	5,700	4,600	4,500	4,500	4,400	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,600	4,800	5,000
Business Services	13,200	12,800	12,800	12,600	13,300	13,400	14,300	15,400	16,500	18,300	18,900	20,400	21,000	21,900
Health Services	9,500	10,400	11,900	12,800	13,800	15,100	16,500	17,000	18,200	19,200	20,800	22,300	23,800	25,100
Social Services	5,900	5,900	5,900	6,200	6,100	7,100	7,900	10,100	12,800	10,400	10,300	8,900	6,600	6,500
Membership Organizations	1,800	1,800	2,700	2,600	3,000	3,900	4,100	4,800	5,800	6,100	5,300	4,900	4,800	5,400
Other Services	12,100	12,800	14,000	13,800	15,800	16,300	17,400	19,000	20,300	21,500	22,200	23,100	24,200	25,200
GOVERNMENT	89,200	92,300	96,000	99,500	102,500	104,800	108,000	111,000	116,600	120,500	125,000	125,800	125,600	127,200
Federal Government	27,100	27,200	27,100	27,300	28,700	28,600	28,400	28,300	29,000	29,400	30,200	29,900	29,200	29,100
State Government	27,200	28,100	29,200	30,600	31,900	32,100	34,200	35,500	38,100	40,600	42,700	44,100	43,100	43,600
Local Goverment	34,900	37,000	39,700	41,600	41,800	44,100	45,400	47,200	49,600	50,600	52,000	51,900	53,200	54,500

NM NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1983



NM NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1973



ALBUQUERQUE AREA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1982-1983

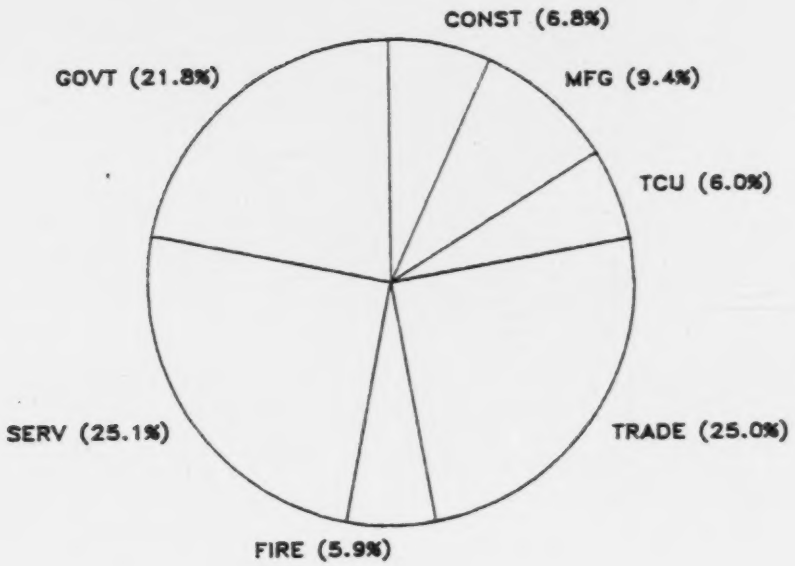
	1983		1982		PERCENT CHANGE
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	1982-83
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	198,500	100.0%	190,100	100.0%	4.4%
CONSTRUCTION	13,500	6.8%	11,900	6.3%	13.4%
MANUFACTURING	18,600	9.4%	18,000	9.5%	3.3%
Durable Goods	13,100	6.6%	12,700	6.7%	3.1%
Nondurable Goods	5,500	2.8%	5,300	2.8%	3.8%
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,000	6.0%	12,000	6.3%	0.0%
Transportation	5,200	2.6%	5,200	2.7%	0.0%
Communication	4,400	2.2%	4,400	2.3%	0.0%
Electric, Gas & San. Serv.	2,400	1.2%	2,500	1.3%	-4.0%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	49,600	25.0%	47,900	25.2%	3.5%
Wholesale Trade	12,900	6.5%	13,100	6.9%	-1.5%
Durable Goods	8,300	4.2%	8,600	4.5%	-3.5%
Nondurable Goods	4,600	2.3%	4,500	2.4%	2.2%
Retail Trade	36,700	18.5%	34,800	18.3%	5.5%
General Merchandise Stores	3,900	2.0%	4,200	2.2%	-7.1%
Food Stores	4,000	2.0%	3,800	2.0%	5.3%
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	4,300	2.2%	4,200	2.2%	2.4%
Eating & Drinking Places	14,000	7.1%	12,700	6.7%	10.2%
Other Retail Trade	10,500	5.3%	9,900	5.2%	6.1%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	11,700	5.9%	11,000	5.8%	6.4%
Banking	3,100	1.6%	2,900	1.5%	6.9%
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,300	1.7%	3,300	1.7%	0.0%
Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5,300	2.7%	4,800	2.5%	10.4%
SERVICES	49,900	25.1%	47,200	24.8%	5.7%
Hotels & Other Lodging Pl.	3,000	1.5%	2,800	1.5%	7.1%
Health Services	11,900	6.0%	11,200	5.9%	6.3%
Social Services	2,600	1.3%	2,600	1.4%	0.0%
Membership Organizations	1,600	0.8%	1,700	0.9%	-5.9%
Other Services	30,800	15.5%	29,000	15.3%	6.2%
GOVERNMENT	43,200	21.8%	42,100	22.1%	2.6%
Federal Government	12,500	6.3%	12,300	6.5%	1.6%
State Government	11,600	5.8%	11,500	6.0%	0.9%
Local Government	19,100	9.6%	18,300	9.6%	4.4%

Sum may not add to total due to rounding.

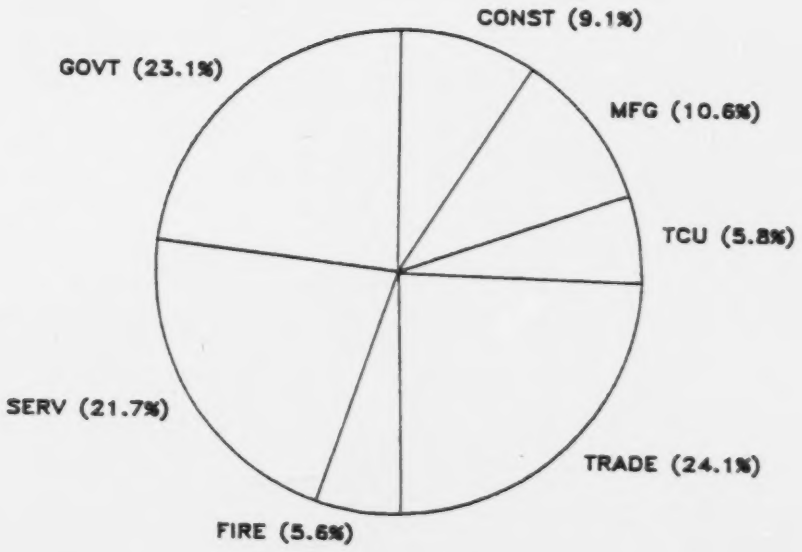
ALBUQUERQUE AREA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1970-1983

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	110,600	119,500	131,600	139,900	144,000	146,700	155,600	164,900	178,000	186,800	186,900	188,700	190,100	198,500
CONSTRUCTION	7,800	9,800	12,600	12,800	11,000	10,100	10,300	12,400	15,000	15,600	13,100	11,900	11,900	13,500
MANUFACTURING	9,900	10,900	13,300	14,800	15,500	15,300	16,200	16,400	17,200	17,900	17,900	17,800	18,000	18,600
Durable Goods	6,500	7,300	9,300	10,500	11,100	10,900	11,300	11,200	11,800	12,300	12,300	12,300	12,700	13,100
Nondurable Goods	3,300	3,500	4,000	4,300	4,400	4,400	4,900	5,100	5,400	5,500	5,600	5,500	5,300	5,500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	7,000	7,300	7,600	8,100	8,600	8,300	8,600	9,200	10,300	11,400	11,600	11,900	12,000	12,000
Transportation	3,500	3,600	3,600	3,800	4,000	3,800	4,100	4,700	5,200	5,500	5,400	5,500	5,200	5,200
Communication	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,100	3,100	2,900	2,900	3,000	3,300	3,900	4,100	4,100	4,400	4,400
Electric, Gas & San. Serv.	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,400
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	26,200	28,300	30,700	33,700	35,000	36,500	40,300	42,600	45,200	47,200	46,900	47,600	47,900	49,600
Wholesale Trade	6,500	6,900	7,500	8,400	9,100	9,500	10,100	10,900	11,900	12,800	12,700	13,300	13,100	12,900
Durable Goods	4,000	4,200	4,600	5,100	5,600	5,900	6,400	7,200	8,000	8,700	8,500	8,800	8,600	8,300
Nondurable Goods	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,300	3,500	3,600	3,600	3,800	3,900	4,100	4,200	4,400	4,500	4,600
Retail Trade	19,700	21,400	23,200	25,300	25,800	27,000	30,200	31,700	33,300	34,300	34,200	34,300	34,800	36,700
General Merchandise Stores	3,300	3,500	3,700	4,100	4,100	4,000	4,600	4,500	4,800	4,700	4,400	4,200	4,200	3,900
Food Stores	2,600	2,800	3,000	3,100	3,300	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,700	3,900	4,000	4,100	3,800	4,000
Auto dlrs & Serv Stations	3,200	3,400	3,900	4,000	3,800	4,000	4,300	4,400	4,400	4,600	4,400	4,200	4,200	4,300
Eating & Drinking Places	5,000	5,500	5,800	6,500	6,900	7,500	8,800	9,900	10,800	11,300	11,600	12,100	12,700	14,000
Other Retail Trade	5,600	6,200	6,800	7,500	7,700	8,000	8,900	9,200	9,600	9,800	9,700	9,700	9,900	10,500
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,300	6,900	7,200	7,900	8,300	8,400	8,600	9,300	10,100	10,800	10,900	10,900	11,000	11,700
Banking	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,900	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,700	2,800	2,900	2,900	3,100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brok	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,900	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,400	3,300	3,300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	2,900	3,200	3,300	3,600	3,800	3,800	3,700	4,000	4,400	4,800	4,800	4,700	4,800	5,300
SERVICES	26,100	27,200	29,300	30,400	31,700	33,000	35,300	37,100	40,100	42,700	43,600	45,500	47,200	49,900
Hotels & Other Lodging Place	1,500	1,700	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,600	2,700	2,800	3,000
Health Services	4,900	5,300	6,100	6,500	6,900	7,600	8,400	8,500	8,800	9,200	9,800	10,600	11,200	11,900
Social Services	1,900	1,900	1,600	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,300	2,600	2,800	2,800	2,700	2,700	2,600	2,600
Membership Organizations	500	600	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,500	1,600	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,600
Other Services	17,200	17,800	18,500	18,700	19,500	19,700	20,800	22,400	24,300	26,500	27,000	28,000	29,000	30,800
GOVERNMENT	27,300	29,200	31,000	32,300	34,100	35,200	36,400	38,000	40,100	41,200	43,000	43,000	42,100	43,200
Federal Government	10,400	10,700	11,000	11,100	12,000	11,900	11,800	11,800	12,300	12,400	12,800	12,800	12,300	12,500
State Government	6,200	6,800	7,300	7,700	7,900	8,100	9,000	9,600	10,000	10,500	11,400	12,000	11,500	11,600
Local Government	10,600	11,700	12,700	13,600	14,200	15,200	15,600	16,500	17,700	18,300	18,800	18,300	18,300	19,100

ALB. AREA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOY. 1983



ALB. AREA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOY. 1973



NEW MEXICO AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY

	1976	1981	% Change 1976-'81
New Mexico	20,048	22,479	12.1%
Bernalillo	561	617	10.0%
Catron	277	316	14.1%
Chaves	1,746	1,893	8.4%
Colfax	476	535	12.4%
Curry	1,106	1,244	12.5%
De Baca	267	303	13.5%
Dona Ana	2,595	2,812	8.4%
Eddy	883	985	11.6%
Grant	309	352	13.9%
Guadalupe	343	394	14.9%
Harding	298	334	12.1%
Hidalgo	345	381	10.4%
Lea	955	1,066	11.6%
Lincoln	432	486	12.5%
Los Alamos	0	0	-
Luna	524	581	10.9%
McKinley	211	236	11.8%
Mora	356	406	14.0%
Otero	436	495	13.5%
Quay	859	979	14.0%
Rio Arriba	709	819	15.5%
Roosevelt	1,378	1,570	13.9%
Sandoval	248	292	17.7%
San Juan	552	632	14.5%
San Miguel	630	724	14.9%
Santa Fe	332	373	12.3%
Sierra	368	407	10.6%
Socorro	479	543	13.4%
Taos	272	319	17.3%
Torrance	494	564	14.2%
Union	642	728	13.4%
Valencia	899	1,024	13.9%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

In October 1982, the New Mexico Employment Security Department published a new study entitled New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1990 which projects specific long-term occupational needs for New Mexico and the Albuquerque Area. The study is based on detailed methods and procedures and incorporates forecasts from both national and state sources to arrive at projected 1990 industrial and occupational trends. In addition, a new methodology for estimating replacement needs resulted in a dramatic increase in the estimated number of annual job openings for occupations. The report contains extensive narrative and data summaries of industrial and occupational employment, and an explanation of methods, assumptions and limitations. Also included are information on job duties, traits and educational requirements.

New Mexico nonagricultural wage and salary employment is projected to increase by almost 122,000 or 26 percent betweem 1981 and 1990, which is about the same as the projected national growth rate. Added to these industrial growth totals will be an estimated 525,000 job openings between 1981 and 1990 due to replacement needs. Replacement needs refers to persons who leave their jobs either permanently or temporarily due to retirement, death, moving out-of-state, occupational mobility, family responsibilities or other reasons.

New Mexico employment by industrial sector for 1981 and projected 1990 are given on page 48. The tables on pages 49 and 50 list the New Mexico occupations with 350 or more and the Albuquerque Area occupations with 150 or more annual job openings. Annual job openings are derived by dividing total job openings for the 1981-1990 period by nine. Job openings for any given year may be larger or smaller than the average depending on current economic conditions. Nevertheless, those occupations with the largest number of annual job openings would normally offer the best job potential. However, the tables show expected job demand

only. A large number of applicants may apply for many of these positions. The graph on page 51 shows total annual job openings by major occupational group due to industrial growth and replacement needs. The section following attempts to match short-term occupational supply and demand relationships.

Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)

To improve its occupational information data base the Employment Security Department maintains a continuous major survey of New Mexico employers. With the financial assistance of the State Vocational Education Division, approximately 6,000 companies have been contacted and asked to complete a questionnaire identifying the numbers of employees in each occupational category. The data is then computer processed and arranged to provide identification of current trends by area and industry. Through the use of additional statistical and economic techniques, future job needs are projected and identified for planning use by educational, training and counseling groups.

Now entering the eighth year, the project staff has published occupational staffing patterns for: mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, transportation, finance, services, government, hospitals, education and the utility industries. The forecast for over 600 specific occupations contained in New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1990 were developed using this data base. In addition to being used for industrial development, vocational planning and career decision making, other uses of this data include identifying employers by occupation. Further information on this extensive project is available through the Research and Statistics Section of the New Mexico Employment Security Department.

NEW MEXICO
PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
1990

	Employment		Change 1981-1990	
	1981	1990	Numeric	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	475,300	597,100	121,800	26
MINING	31,300	31,800	500	2
Metal Mining	9,600	9,900	300	3
Coal and Nonmetallic Mining	5,600	7,400	1,800	32
Oil and Gas Extraction	16,100	14,500	-1,600	-10
CONSTRUCTION	33,000	43,000	10,000	30
MANUFACTURING	34,100	51,400	17,300	51
Durable Goods	20,800	33,900	13,100	63
Lumber and Wood Products	2,600	3,300	700	27
Elec. and Electronic Equipment	3,400	10,600	7,200	212
Transportation Equipment	3,700	4,900	1,200	32
Other Durable Goods	11,100	15,100	1,900	14
Nondurable Goods	13,200	17,500	4,300	33
Food and Kindred Products	4,100	5,000	900	22
Textiles and Apparel	3,500	5,100	1,600	46
Other Nondurable Goods	5,600	7,400	1,800	32
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION and PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,000	35,800	6,800	23
Railroad Transportation	3,000	3,200	200	7
Trucking and Warehousing	5,700	7,800	2,100	37
Other Transportation	3,400	4,400	1,000	29
Communication	7,400	9,200	1,800	24
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	9,400	11,200	1,800	19
WHOLESALE and RETAIL TRADE	106,600	144,500	37,900	36
Wholesale Trade	22,700	31,700	9,000	40
Durable Goods	13,700	19,800	6,100	45
Nondurable Goods	9,000	11,900	2,900	32
Retail Trade	83,900	112,800	28,900	34
General Merchandise Stores	10,700	13,700	3,000	28
Food Stores	12,000	16,000	4,000	33
Auto Dlrs and Service Stations	11,900	14,100	2,200	18
Eating and Drinking Places	28,300	41,500	13,200	47
Other Retail Trade	20,900	27,500	6,600	32
FINANCE, INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE	21,500	28,900	7,400	34
Banking	7,400	10,000	2,600	35
Ins. Carriers, Agents and Brokers	5,400	6,800	1,400	26
Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	8,800	12,100	3,300	38
SERVICES	94,300	125,300	31,000	33
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10,100	13,900	3,800	38
Personal Services	4,600	5,100	500	11
Business Services	20,300	24,500	4,200	21
Health Services	22,100	33,100	11,000	50
Social Services	8,900	12,500	3,600	40
Membership Organizations	5,000	5,900	900	18
Other Services	23,200	30,300	7,100	31
GOVERNMENT	125,500	136,400	10,900	9
Federal	29,600	31,200	1,600	5
State	44,100	45,600	1,500	3
Local	51,900	59,600	7,700	15

Sum may not add to total due to rounding.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

1981 - 1990

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
ALL OTHER MANAGERS	4,230
SALES CLERK	2,500
JANITORS, PORTERS AND CLEANERS	2,180
ALL OTHER SKILLED WORKERS	2,160
KITCHEN HELPER	1,960
SECRETARY	1,870
ALL OTHER SALES WORKERS	1,860
CASHIER	1,740
WAITER AND/OR WAITRESS	1,580
GENERAL CLERK, OFFICE	1,450
TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY OR PRESCHOOL	1,420
TRUCK DRIVER	1,300
ALL OTHER SEMISKILLED WORKERS	910
SUPERVISOR, NONWORKING PRODUCTION	900
BOOKKEEPER, HAND	870
HELPER, TRADES	870
NURSE AIDE AND/OR ORDERLY	840
STOCK CLERK, STOCKROOM	820
NURSE, PROFESSIONAL	750
TEACHER, SECONDARY SCHOOL	750
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ASSEMBLERS	750
ALL OTHER OFFICE WORKERS	750
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS	720
TYPIST	700
MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE	700
MANAGER, RESTAURANT	670
DELIVERY AND/OR ROUTE WORKER	670
COUNTER ATTENDANT, LUNCHROOM	650
MANAGER, STORE	640
STOCK CLERK, SALES FLOOR	610
CARPENTER	610
HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR	580
FUEL PUMP ATTENDANT	570
FOOD PREPARATION AND/OR SERVICE WORKER	550
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, GENERAL UTILITY	550
ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS	510
TEACHER AIDE	500
COOK, RESTAURANT	500
ACCOUNTING CLERK	480
DINING ROOM ATTENDANT	470
GUARDS AND DOORKEEPERS	450
TELLER	450
RECEPTIONIST	430
ALL OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	420
TEACHER, COLLEGE OR JR. COLLEGE	410
WELDER OR FLAMECUTTER	400
KEYPUNCH OPERATOR	390
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS	380
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	370
ELECTRICIAN	350

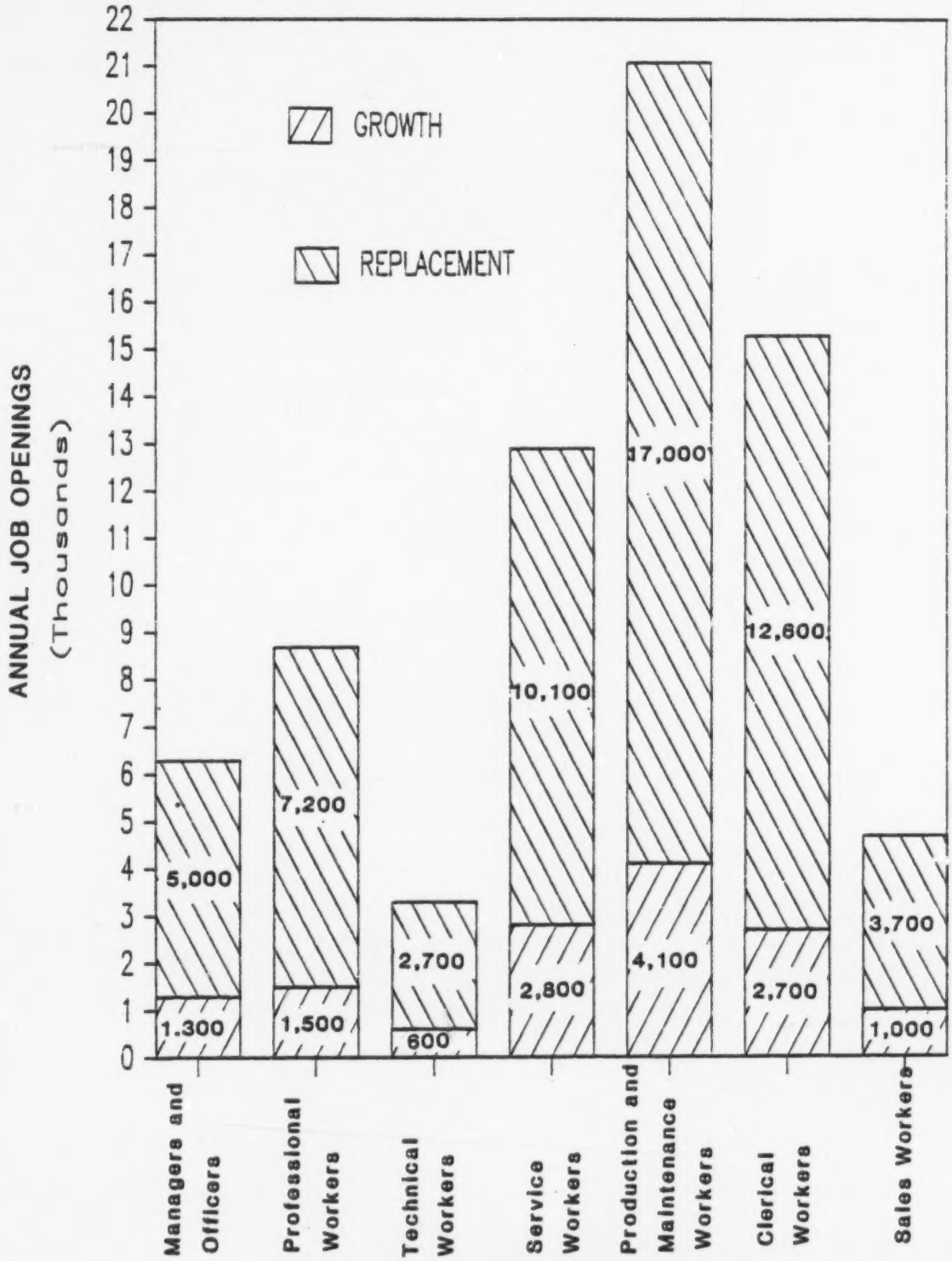
ALBUQUERQUE OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

1981 - 1990

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
ALL OTHER MANAGERS AND OFFICERS	1880
GENERAL CLERK	1280
SALES CLERK	1100
ALL OTHER SALES WORKERS	1020
JANITORS, PORTERS AND CLEANERS	860
KITCHEN HELPER	820
SECRETARY	810
ALL OTHER LABORERS AND UNSKILLED WORKERS	810
ASSEMBLERS, ELECTRONIC	690
CASHIER	650
WAITER AND/OR WAITRESS	640
TRUCK DRIVER	490
ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN	480
ALL OTHER OFFICE CLERICAL WORKERS	450
TEACHER, ELEMENTARY OR PRESCHOOL	450
ALL OTHER SEMISKILLED WORKERS	430
BOOKKEEPER, HAND	410
HELPER, TRADES	380
STOCK CLERK, WAREHOUSE	370
DELIVERY DRIVER & ROUTE WORKER	360
NURSE, REGISTERED	350
MANAGER, RESTAURANT	330
TYPIST	330
SUPERVISOR, NONWORKING PRODUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	320
NURSE AIDE AND/OR ORDERLY	300
COUNTER ATTENDANT, CAFETERIA	290
MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE	280
MANAGER, STORE	270
CARPENTER	260
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	260
FOOD PREPARATION & SERVICE WORKER, FAST FOOD	250
TEACHER, SECONDARY	250
BARTENDER	240
ACCOUNTANT OR AUDITOR	220
STOCK CLERK, SALES FLOOR	220
RECEPTIONIST	210
ACCOUNTING CLERK	210
COOK, RESTAURANT	210
FUEL PUMP ATTENDANT	200
ALL OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	200
DINING ROOM ATTENDANT	190
TELLER	180
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, GENERAL UTILITY	180
GUARD	170
TEACHER, COLLEGE OR JR. COLLEGE	170
TEACHER AIDE	170
NURSE, LICENSED PRACTICAL	160
ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	160
ALL OTHER SKILLED WORKERS	160
WELDER OR FLAMECUTTER	150
ORDER FILLER	150

NEW MEXICO

ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS, 1981-1990, DUE TO INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS, BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK

The occupational shortage and surplus information for New Mexico and selected areas provided on the following pages was compiled by the New Mexico Employment Security Department for planning use by manpower agencies, educational facilities, jobseekers, or any other member of the general public interested in occupational information. This information is based on employment surveys, current job trends and job orders listed and applicants registering with the State Employment Service.

This information is believed to be representative of expected labor market conditions existing as of late 1983. In some areas coverage may not be complete due to staffing, geographic, or labor market limitations. The occupations listed should indicate some chronic shortages and surpluses in the state and various areas. No indication is given as to the experience required, the number of positions available, or which particular employers may be hiring. Constriction of the job market in New Mexico is resulting in more competition for available jobs. Unforeseen economic decisions and events will affect some of the occupations listed.

A comprehensive and updated listing of occupational shortages, opportunities and surpluses is available from the Research and Statistics Section of the New Mexico Employment Security Department in an on-going report entitled New Mexico Current Occupational Supply/Demand Summary.

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL

Accountants	Hobbs
Avionic Technicians	Alamogordo
Computer Programmers	Albuquerque and Socorro
Drafters	Albuquerque
Engineers	
Civil	Alamogordo
Electrical	Albuquerque
Engineering Technicians	Albuquerque
Faculty Member, College	Portales(ENMU) and Las Vegas (NMHU)
Medical Personnel	
Nurses	
LPNs	Hobbs, Las Cruces, Las Vegas, Raton and Roswell
RNs	Hobbs, Las Cruces, Las Vegas, Raton, Roswell and Socorro
Medical Lab Technicians	Las Vegas and Socorro
Physical Therapists	Espanola
Public Affairs Specialists	Gallup
Special Education Teachers	Albuquerque

CLERICAL

General Office Clerks	Albuquerque
Secretaries	Albuquerque
Administrative	Socorro
Legal	Gallup
Word Processing Clerks	Albuquerque

SALES

Sales Representatives	Albuquerque, Las Cruces and Roswell
Telephone Solicitors	Albuquerque

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES (CONT.)

SERVICES

Bakers	Gallup
Commercial Cleaners	Albuquerque
Cooks	Albuquerque and Santa Fe
Live-In Domestics	Las Cruces
Motel Maids	Santa Fe
Police Officers	Espanola
Waiters/Waitresses	Albuquerque and Santa Fe

PROCESSING, MACHINE TRADES, BENCHWORK, STRUCTURAL WORK AND MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Auto Mechanics	Albuquerque, Raton and Santa Fe
Carpenters	Santa Fe
Plasterers	Albuquerque
Plumbers	Alamogordo, Las Cruces, Las Vegas and Roswell
Power Shovel Operators	Gallup
Refrigeration Mechanics	Alamogordo
Security Guards	Albuquerque
Steel Structure Workers	Roswell

OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES

CLERICAL

Bookkeepers	Alamogordo
Clerical Workers	Carlsbad, Grants, Las Vegas, Roswell and Taos
Secretaries	Santa Fe

SALES

Cashiers/Checkers	Carlsbad, Grants, Las Vegas, Roswell and Taos
Salespersons	Las Vegas and Santa Fe

SERVICE

Babysitters	Socorro
Service Workers, Entry Level	Hobbs
Sewing Machine Operators	Las Vegas
Teacher Aides	Las Vegas
Waitresses	Roswell

PROCESSING, MACHINE TRADES, BENCHWORK, STRUCTURAL WORK, AND MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Bus Assemblers, Manufacturing	Roswell
Cannery Workers	Las Cruces
Construction Workers	Alamogordo, Artesia, Carlsbad, Farmington, Las Cruces, Las Vegas and Taos
Drillers	Grants
Driller Helpers	Artesia, Carlsbad and Grants

OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES (CONT.)

Electricians	Grants
Fireworks Assemblers	Roswell
Harvest Workers	Las Cruces
Heavy Equipment Operators	Gallup and Grants
Laborers	Hobbs, Santa Fe and Socorro
Mill Operators	Grants
Millwrights	Grants
Miners	Carlsbad, Gallup and Grants
Mine Electricians	Gallup
Mine Machinery Mechanics	Carlsbad, Gallup and Grants
Oil Field Workers	Artesia and Roswell
Truck Drivers	Grants and Taos
Welders	Carlsbad and Grants

ALL OCCUPATIONAL AREAS	Raton, Silver City and Tucumcari

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE POTENTIAL JOB OPENINGS

The New Mexico Employment Security Department recently began a new data and analysis project to better identify sources of new hires entitled Employment Service Potential (ESP). This information will pinpoint industries with the most job openings for use in placement and other programs. ESP uses computer analysis of extensive employee wage records and company employment files to identify and aggregrate new hires by industry. New hires refers to people employed by a firm in a particular quarter but who did not work for that firm in any of the previous four quarters. These new hires greatly exceed the number of job openings shown in the long-term occupational forecasts elsewhere in this report. This is largely because the projections do not fully account for occupational and employer transfers or temporary labor force separations.

The table on the following page shows the number of new hires by major industry in New Mexico during FY 1982 (Fiscal Year 1982 was October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982). It should be especially noted that the number of new hires during the year was extremely large (327,300) which is almost the same as the total average employment of these industries (340,800). The table on page 59 lists 22 industries with 3,000 or more new hires in FY 1982. Tables with analysis Statewide and for some other areas, industry specific data, and general information about the ESP program is available from the Research and Statistics Section of the New Mexico Employment Security Department.

NEW HIRES BY INDUSTRY, NEW MEXICO, FISCAL YEAR 1982

INDUSTRY	October-Dec. 1981 4/81			January-March 1982 1/82			April-June 1982 2/82			July-September 1982 3/82		
	EMPLOY-MENT	NEW HIRES	NEW HIRE RATE	EMPLOY-MENT	NEW HIRES	NEW HIRE RATE	EMPLOY-MENT	NEW HIRES	NEW HIRE RATE	EMPLOY-MENT	NEW HIRES	NEW HIRE RATE
TOTAL	340,846	93,652	27.5	332,155	82,900	24.9	340,244	79,821	23.4	342,368	70,895	20.7
MINING	30,546	9,486	31.0	29,452	8,423	28.6	26,926	5,045	18.7	24,038	2,999	12.5
CONSTRUCTION	33,691	15,716	46.6	30,938	15,037	48.6	32,480	14,685	45.2	33,190	12,525	37.7
MANUFACTURING	34,150	6,219	18.2	33,017	5,135	15.5	33,564	5,016	14.9	34,122	4,750	13.9
TRANS., COMM., & UTITILIES	26,862	3,424	12.7	26,765	3,153	11.8	27,374	2,592	9.5	27,378	2,304	8.4
TRADE	107,846	34,512	32.0	104,070	28,257	27.1	109,060	29,515	27.1	109,634	27,078	24.7
FIN., INSUR., & REAL EST.	21,047	3,429	16.3	20,662	3,175	15.4	20,789	2,872	13.8	21,398	2,740	12.8
SERVICES	86,704	20,866	24.1	87,251	19,720	22.6	90,051	20,096	22.3	92,608	18,499	20.0

INDUSTRIES WITH 3,000 OR MORE NEW HIRES IN FISCAL YEAR 1982

INDUSTRY	NEW HIRES
Retail Trade; Eating and Drinking Places	49,421
Oil and Gas Field Services	21,894
Hotels, Motels and Tourist Courts	13,345
Heavy Construction, Except Highways and Street Construction	11,314
Retail Trade; Grocery Stores	10,855
General Building Contractors, Residential Buildings	8,745
Retail Trade; Department Stores	8,251
Miscellaneous Business Services	8,202
General Building Contractors, Nonresidential Buildings	7,307
Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	6,965
Farm Labor and Management Services	5,893
Personnel Supply Services	5,707
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	5,434
Hospitals	5,293
Retail Trade; Gasoline Service Stations	5,069
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	4,571
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting and Plastering	4,325
Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric) and Air Conditioning	4,253
Wholesale Trade; Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	4,107
Electrical Work	3,639
Motor Vehicle Dealers (New and Used)	3,567
Retail Trade; Miscellaneous Shopping Goods Stores	3,384

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

A major indicator of economic well-being is income. Personal income is the income the residents of an area received from business, government, and households. It includes wages and salaries, employer contributions and fringe benefits, self-employed income, rent, royalties, dividends, interest and governmental transfer payments. Deductions are made for social security and a few other social insurance program contributions. Per capita income is the total aggregate personal income of an area divided by the number of residents in the area. It show the average amount of income going to each person.

New Mexico continues to be one of the lowest per capita income states, rising from 42nd to 39th in 1982. As shown below, the state compares poorly with most of the surrounding Southwestern and Rocky Mountain states. In terms of total dollar amounts and percentages of the national average New Mexico's per capita income ranks only above Utah in the region. On a more positive note, however, the state's per capita income showed the third greatest percentage increase in the region from 1981 to 1982. Furthermore, during this same period, New Mexico's per capita income grew faster than the national average, 5.5 percent versus 5 percent.

Per Capita Income
Southwest and Rocky Mountain Region
1981 - 1982

	1981		1982		
Area	Per Capita Income	% of National Average	Per Capita Income	% of National Average	% Change 1981-1982
United States	10,582	100.0	11,107	100.0	5.0
Southwest	10,631	100.0	11,122	100.0	4.6
Arizona	9,871	93.0	10,173	92.0	3.1
NEW MEXICO	8,707	82.0	9,190	83.0	5.5
Oklahoma	10,606	100.0	11,370	102.0	7.2
Texas	10,954	104.0	11,419	103.0	4.2
Rocky Mtn.	10,184	96.0	10,754	97.0	5.6
Colorado	11,389	108.0	12,302	111.0	8.0
Idaho	8,875	84.0	9,029	81.0	1.7
Montana	9,252	87.0	9,580	86.0	3.5
Utah	8,478	80.0	8,875	80.0	4.7
Wyoming	12,217	115.0	12,372	111.0	1.3

During the decade of the seventies New Mexico's per capita income increased at a rate of 2.8 percent per year. During the next two decades the state's per capita income is projected to increase at the slightly slower pace of 2.1 percent annually.

PER CAPITA INCOME BY COUNTY, 1981

	PER CAPITA INCOME	PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE
NEW MEXICO	8,509	81.0
COUNTIES		
BERNALILLO	9,823	94.0
CATRON	4,484	43.0
CHAVES	7,984	76.0
COLFAX	7,296	70.0
CURRY	8,002	76.0
DE BACA	7,364	70.0
DONA ANA	7,237	69.0
EDDY	9,000	86.0
GRANT	8,772	84.0
GUADALUPE	5,161	49.0
HARDING	7,452	71.0
HIDALGO	8,456	81.0
LEA	10,713	102.0
LINCOLN	8,140	78.0
LOS ALAMOS	15,536	148.0
LUNA	7,241	69.0
MCKINLEY	6,170	59.0
MORA	3,824	36.0
OTERO	7,881	75.0
QUAY	6,427	61.0
RIO ARRIBA	6,275	60.0
ROOSEVELT	7,472	71.0
SANDOVAL	5,295	50.0
SAN JUAN	8,832	84.0
SAN MIGUEL	5,321	51.0
SANTA FE	9,130	87.0
SIERRA	8,046	77.0
SOCORRO	5,474	52.0
TAOS	6,779	65.0
TORRANCE	6,011	57.0
UNION	4,411	42.0
VALENCIA\CIBOLA	6,932	66.0

SOURCE: BUREAU OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

POVERTY IN NEW MEXICO, 1979

The number of people living below the poverty level increased from 200,088 in 1969 to 225,508 in 1979, an increase of 25,420 or 12.7 percent. However, because the total population was increasing at almost twice that rate, the actual percentage of people living below the poverty level fell from 19.7 percent in 1969 to 17.6 percent in 1979.

The number of people by race living in poverty for the state, planning districts and counties are given in the table on page 64. New Mexico has a much higher percentage of people living in poverty than does the nation as a whole, 17.6 vs. 12.4 percent. The table below shows that New Mexico has a higher percentage of Whites, American Indians and Asian and Pacific Islanders and a lower percentage of Blacks and persons of Spanish Origin living in poverty than does the United States.

Percentage of Persons by Race Living Below the Poverty Level 1979, United States and New Mexico

	New Mexico	United States
Total	17.6	12.4
White	13.3	9.4
Black	29.0	29.8
American Indian	40.2	27.5
Asian and Pacific Isl	23.5	13.1
Spanish Origin	23.2	23.5

This table also illustrates the fact that all the minority races have much higher levels of poverty in New Mexico than do Whites, with American Indians having the highest rate, over 40 percent. A further comparison of poverty and income characteristics for

the United States, New Mexico and selected areas is provided on page 65. The following table gives the percentage distribution of the population by race and by the number of persons living under the poverty level. Again the incidence of poverty among minority groups is demonstrated. American Indians comprise 8.2 percent of the New Mexico population, but make up 18.7 percent of those living in poverty. Only 1.8 percent of the population is Black while they comprise 2.8 percent of those living in poverty. And while 75 percent of the total population is White they comprise only 57.5 percent of those living under the poverty level.

New Mexico Distribution by Race of Population and Poverty

	Percent of Population	Percent Under Poverty Level Income
Total	100.0	100.0
White	75.0	57.5
Black	1.8	2.8
American Indian	8.2	18.7
Spanish Origin	36.6	48.4

The largest concentrations of people living below the poverty level are found in Bernalillo, Dona Ana and McKinley Counties. These three counties contain 44 percent of the total New Mexico population and 43 percent of all persons living below the poverty level.

Another measure of economic need is the number of persons receiving public assistance. On page 85 three forms of public assistance are given for the state, planning districts and counties. They are Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Medical Assistance and Food Assistance.

NEW MEXICO, PLANNING DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES
POVERTY STATUS OF PERSONS AND FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, 1979

	Persons						Families	
	Total	White	Black	American Indian	Asian-Pacific Islander	Spanish Origin 1/	Total	Female Householder
NEW MEXICO	225,508	129,599	6,312	42,224	1,761	109,099	46,826	16,159
District I	37,613	5,864	90	29,707	30	3,138	7,326	2,372
McKinley	20,695	1,823	42	17,813	15	1,774	4,009	1,353
San Juan	16,918	4,041	48	11,894	15	1,364	3,227	1,019
District II	34,782	20,163	112	1,954	27	26,248	7,633	2,440
Colfax	2,261	1,398	0	62	0	1,587	479	165
Los Alamos	719	670	0	12	9	120	177	52
Mora	1,610	911	0	0	0	1,504	403	112
Rio Arriba	8,245	2,943	27	1,115	0	6,371	1,840	499
San Miguel	6,616	4,780	31	48	0	5,815	1,436	455
Santa Fe	10,007	7,365	54	318	18	6,741	2,094	795
Taos	5,324	2,096	0	399	0	4,110	1,204	362
District III	71,665	45,576	2,141	8,373	1,266	35,932	14,633	5,944
Bernalillo	54,481	37,013	2,054	2,815	1,214	28,486	11,053	4,875
Sandoval	6,443	2,210	11	3,438	8	1,805	1,263	285
Torrance	1,740	1,059	0	8	0	989	407	93
Valencia	9,001	5,294	76	2,112	44	4,652	1,910	691
District IV	15,033	10,637	890	130	82	6,642	3,334	1,082
Curry	6,135	3,802	749	29	68	2,371	1,326	545
De Baca	484	429	0	0	0	237	104	32
Guadalupe	1,368	1,004	0	0	14	1,190	319	107
Harding	207	183	0	0	0	99	53	13
Quay	1,913	1,431	104	16	0	898	442	133
Roosevelt	3,936	2,810	37	85	0	1,439	843	203
Union	990	978	0	0	0	408	247	49
District V	8,956	7,114	190	48	15	5,384	2,040	653
Catron	624	540	0	2	0	178	128	39
Grant	3,698	2,753	54	20	7	2,591	845	255
Hidalgo	1,018	950	0	0	0	587	230	97
Luna	3,616	2,871	136	26	8	2,028	837	262
District VI	30,884	20,844	2,309	993	124	14,637	6,432	2,206
Chaves	9,594	7,153	425	92	10	5,143	1,982	614
Eddy	6,414	4,155	276	117	10	3,689	1,325	462
Lea	6,786	3,842	1,128	53	9	2,810	1,365	555
Lincoln	1,831	1,560	0	0	0	817	401	114
Otero	6,259	4,134	480	731	95	2,178	1,359	461
District VII	26,575	19,401	546	1,015	208	17,118	5,428	1,461
Dona Ana	20,999	14,925	489	209	80	14,911	4,281	1,216
Sierra	1,884	1,846	0	7	0	541	484	109
Socorro	3,692	2,630	57	799	128	1,666	663	136

1/ Spanish Origin: A self identification designation in addition to the racial group. Are also classified in White, Black, etc.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Summary Tape No. 3, Tables 86, 91 and 92.

INCOME AND POVERTY
A COMPARISON OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, AND SELECTED AREAS

	UNITED STATES	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQ AREA	LAS CRUCES SMSA
HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME RECEIVED				
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER $5,000	13.3	15.6	12.5	17.9
$5,000 - $7,499	8.0	9.2	8.1	10.9
$7,500 - $9,999	7.9	9.1	8.5	11.6
$10,000 - $14,999	15.3	17.1	17.4	16.9
$15,000 - $19,999	14.1	14.1	14.4	13.5
$20,000 - $24,999	12.4	11.6	12.1	10.3
$25,000 - $29,999	9.2	7.9	8.9	5.6
$30,000 - $39,999	10.7	8.6	9.9	6.8
$40,000 - $49,999	4.5	3.4	4.1	3.1
$50,000 AND OVER	4.6	3.3	4.1	3.2
HOUSEHOLDS, BY TYPE OF INCOME RECEIVED				
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WAGE OR SALARY	77.7	78.6	82.1	78.1
SELF-EMPLOYED	12.6	12.9	11.7	13.2
SOCIAL SECURITY	25.9	22.4	20.2	19.9
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	8.0	7.6	6.9	7.3
PERSONS BELOW POVERTY				
TOTAL, INCLUDING HISPANIC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHITE	63.3	57.5	64.4	71.1
BLACK	27.9	2.8	3.4	2.3
NATIVE AMERICAN	1.5	18.7	10.3	1.0
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISL.	1.7	0.8	2.0	0.4
HISPANIC, ALL RACES	12.3	48.4	49.7	71.0

Individual numbers are percentages of the total (100%) for each demographic group.

Source: 1980 Census.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT - TARGET GROUP DATA

The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established by an act of Congress in 1982 to aid persons facing serious barriers to employment. The goal of the JTPA is to to reduce these barriers by coordinating the efforts of government and private industry in establishing a program of job training, counseling, and placement. The tables on pages 68 thru 85 provide data for the following groups targeted by the JTPA (data for some of these groups may also be contained in the preceding sections of this report):

Youth (16-21 years old)

Individuals 14 and 15 years old

High school dropouts

Single heads of households with dependent children

Economically disadvantaged and low-income persons

Public Assistance Recipients (AFDC, Medical, and Food)

Handicapped (persons with a work disability)

Individuals with limited English-language profiency

Veterans

Excess and substantial unemployed

Individuals unemployed 15 weeks or more

Characteristics of JTPA groups registered with the State Employment Service Offices

Under the JTPA program much emphasis has been placed on providing aid to the younger workers in the labor force. This is due to the fact that young people face greater barriers to employment than do their older counterparts. Of the three major barriers to employment faced by youth, two are beyond their immediate control and one is of their own making.

The first two barriers to employment are the result of little to no work experience and a lack of marketable job skills. The young workers who are just entering the labor market or who have been members of the labor force for only a short time have not had an opportunity to acquire either experience or skills and are, thus, at a disadvantage when competing against older workers who have had time to acquire both. The JTPA program is designed to reduce these barriers by arranging for worthwhile employment and/or job training for eligible youth. The third barrier to employment faced by youth is self-created and attitudinal in nature.

Younger workers in the labor force do not have to contend with as many of the familial responsibilities and obligations as do older workers. At the same time, younger workers, due to their age, do not feel the need to make career decisions. Instead, they seek to experience as much variety in employment as possible in an effort to find which occupations best suit their tastes. This curiosity, when coupled with their freedom, leads many young people to move rapidly from job to job. By changing positions so quickly, these young people are unable to either gain experience in or learn the skills associated with any particular occupation, thereby creating their own barrier to employment. This last barrier is attitudinal and is not easily remediable by the JTPA or any other program.

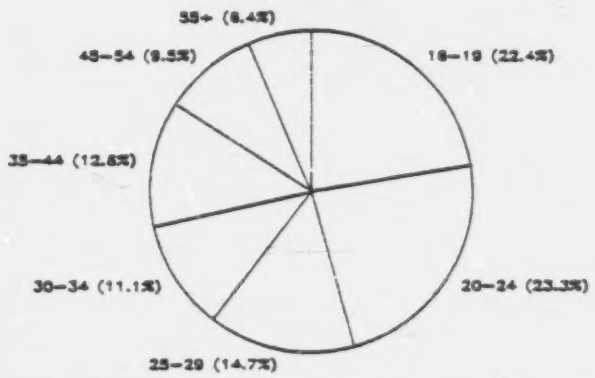
The following tables illustrate the employment (and unemployment) data associated with the younger workers in the labor force.

NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, 1980

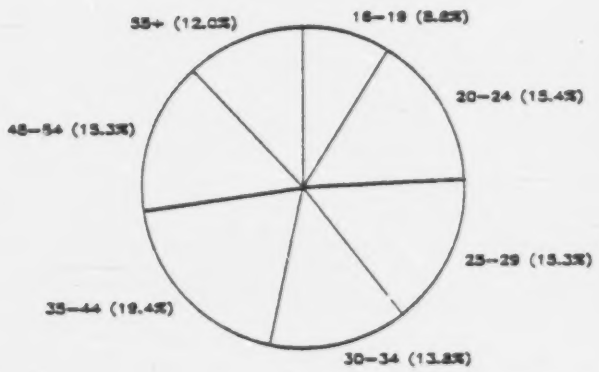
	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMP
16-19	47,902	39,222	8,680	18.1
20-24	84,065	75,016	9,049	10.8
25-29	83,994	78,303	5,691	6.8
30-34	75,637	71,308	4,329	5.7
35-44	106,033	101,152	4,881	4.6
45-54	83,604	79,898	3,706	4.4
55+	65,839	63,339	2,500	3.8

	PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
16-19	22.4	8.8
20-24	23.3	15.4
25-29	14.7	15.3
30-34	11.1	13.8
35-44	12.6	19.4
45-54	9.5	15.3
55+	6.4	12.0

PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, 1980



PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, 1980



As these two tables show, the younger portion of the labor force does have a much higher unemployment rate than the older population. As a person matures and acquires more experience and/or skills his or her unemployment rate naturally goes down. As the second table and the accompanying pie charts illustrate, younger workers (ages 16-24) account for 45.7 percent of total unemployment, but only 24.2 percent of the civilian labor force. The tables on the following pages provide more detailed labor force data for this younger part of our work force.

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
BY AGE AND SEX, 1980

	AGES 16-19				AGES 20-24			
	MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
	NUMBER OF UNEMP.	RATE	NUMBER OF UNEMP.	RATE	NUMBER OF UNEMP.	RATE	NUMBER OF UNEMP.	RATE
NEW MEXICO	4,580	17.4%	4,100	19.0%	5,251	11.2%	3,798	10.2%
BERNALILLO COUNTY	1,464	15.9%	1230	15.5%	1962	11.8%	1376	8.9%
BALANCE OF STATE	3,116	18.2%	2,870	21.1%	3,289	10.9%	2,422	11.0%
REMAINING COUNTIES								
CATRON	5	11.9%	5	19.2%	11	14.5%	0	0.0%
CHAVES	79	8.4%	128	16.9%	163	10.4%	99	8.7%
COLFAX	85	30.8%	49	20.5%	28	5.9%	18	6.0%
CURRY	182	21.2%	162	23.5%	114	8.9%	117	10.3%
DE BACA	4	7.4%	8	26.7%	2	4.1%	0	0.0%
DONA ANA	447	24.9%	403	25.7%	464	11.7%	378	10.9%
EDDY	98	11.1%	121	16.9%	129	7.2%	65	7.1%
GRANT	45	11.7%	61	18.5%	90	10.3%	54	11.1%
GUADALUPE	31	38.3%	13	13.0%	40	32.5%	9	8.7%
HARDING	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	23.1%
HIDALGO	38	37.6%	8	21.6%	38	17.6%	0	0.0%
LEA	85	6.8%	120	15.1%	89	3.6%	57	4.5%
LINCOLN	18	6.9%	23	15.8%	25	7.4%	15	7.0%
LOS ALAMOS	41	11.8%	31	12.6%	12	3.6%	14	4.5%
LUNA	56	19.2%	26	16.9%	79	21.6%	35	15.8%
MCKINLEY	247	24.6%	137	17.8%	342	18.2%	225	13.7%
MORA	17	32.1%	0	0.0%	44	53.7%	0	0.0%
OTERO	198	31.1%	177	27.6%	153	14.4%	171	17.7%
QUAY	14	6.9%	22	15.0%	41	16.0%	22	11.2%
RIO ARRIBA	161	27.8%	229	44.8%	141	15.5%	127	16.8%
ROOSEVELT	14	3.4%	35	10.1%	10	1.7%	34	6.6%
SANDOVAL	98	16.5%	43	7.9%	182	18.2%	101	13.2%
SAN JUAN	187	11.5%	181	16.7%	298	8.5%	199	9.9%
SAN MIGUEL	200	47.4%	159	31.6%	132	20.1%	141	22.5%
SANTA FE	305	19.8%	218	16.6%	202	9.3%	190	8.6%
SIERRA	6	7.8%	21	22.6%	43	29.3%	0	0.0%
SOCORRO	21	9.9%	65	27.1%	23	4.4%	31	8.8%
TAOS	134	32.6%	82	23.6%	100	18.5%	116	23.3%
TORRANCE	19	16.5%	15	16.7%	28	11.4%	14	10.0%
UNION	21	24.1%	12	11.2%	15	12.7%	25	30.1%
VALENCIA\CIBOLA	260	16.6%	316	30.3%	251	10.2%	162	12.0%

Source: 1980 Census.

NEW MEXICO YOUTH POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	POPULATION		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (AGES 16-21 ONLY)	
	14-15	16-21	1982	1983
BERNALILLO	14,610	51,636	17.5	18.5
CATRON	124	266	43.3	34.0
CHAVES	1,929	5,744	13.6	18.2
COLFAX	565	1,492	24.7	48.0
CURRY	1,663	5,384	17.7	25.8
DE BACA	99	224	10.4	14.9
DONA ANA	3,630	15,099	22.0	21.7
EDDY	1,941	4,844	17.4	29.8
GRANT	922	3,030	69.6	49.7
GUADALUPE	240	556	14.3	15.4
HARDING	51	99	58.3	5.1
HIDALGO	222	602	27.0	24.0
LEA	1,933	6,073	13.3	19.8
LINCOLN	400	942	8.9	10.5
LOS ALAMOS	919	1,488	9.5	7.9
LUNA	575	1,506	13.1	13.1
MCKINLEY	2,596	7,202	23.2	28.7
MORA	190	502	79.5	80.8
OTERO	1,660	6,073	23.8	25.6
QUAY	363	1,050	16.9	18.0
RIO ARRIBA	1,451	3,540	45.6	44.0
ROOSEVELT	565	2,601	8.0	9.3
SANDOVAL	1,415	3,802	9.9	8.1
SAN JUAN	3,191	10,134	18.7	24.5
SAN MIGUEL	855	3,161	33.9	35.0
SANTA FE	2,807	8,091	16.0	16.3
SIERRA	376	554	20.6	20.9
SOCORRO	463	1,610	21.0	19.9
TAOS	934	2,172	35.2	35.7
TORRANCE	293	711	11.4	11.4
UNION	194	489	15.7	12.1
VALENCIA\CIBOLA	2,310	7,081	22.4	26.3

Source: Population - 1980 Census.

Unemployment Rates - Estimates based on proportion of Youth to total 1980 Census adjusted to 1982 and 1983 Employment Security Department totals.

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
NEW MEXICO YOUTH

	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY	BALANCE OF STATE
TOTAL POPULATION, 1980 1/			
14-15 YEARS	49,486	14,610	34,876
16-21 YEARS	157,747	51,636	106,111
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS 16-21 YEARS, 1980 1/			
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	80,132	29,195	50,937
EMPLOYED	67,412	25,082	42,330
UNEMPLOYED	12,720	4,113	8,607
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	15.9	14.1	16.9
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS 16-21 YEARS, 1982 2/			
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	86,712	29,851	56,861
EMPLOYED	69,025	24,640	44,385
UNEMPLOYED	17,687	5,211	12,476
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	20.4	17.5	21.9
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS 16-21 YEARS, 1983 2/			
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	87,992	30,798	57,914
EMPLOYED	68,320	25,097	43,233
UNEMPLOYED	19,672	5,711	13,961
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	22.4	18.5	24.4

1/ Source: 1980 Census.

2/ Estimated.

The preceding tables illustrate the fact that the unemployment rates for the younger workers are indeed high and that the situation has not improved over time. As stated earlier, much of the youth unemployment is due to a lack of experience and marketable skills. Another reason for the high unemployment of youth is the fact that many of these individuals do not have a high school education and thus lack many of the basic educational skills required by most employers. The following two tables provide a clear picture of this situation and its consequences.

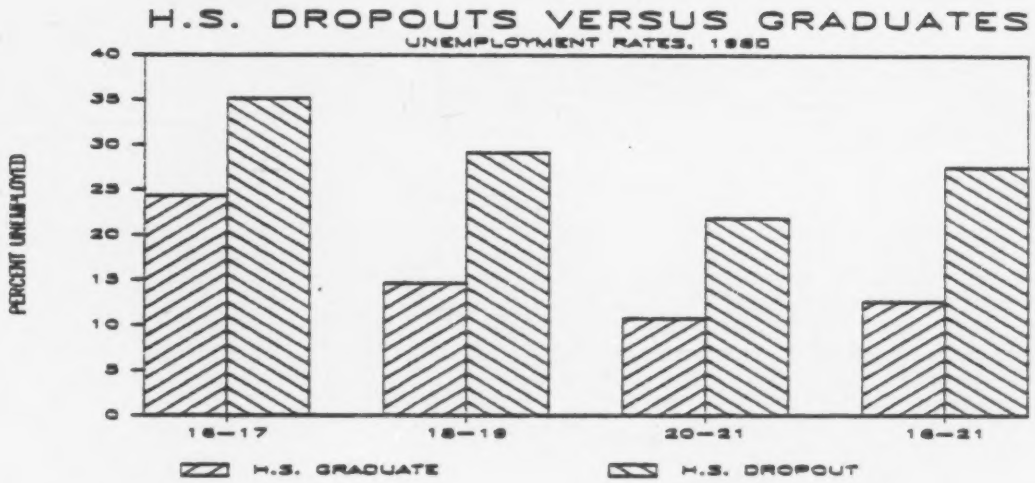
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AGES 16-21
NEW MEXICO, 1980

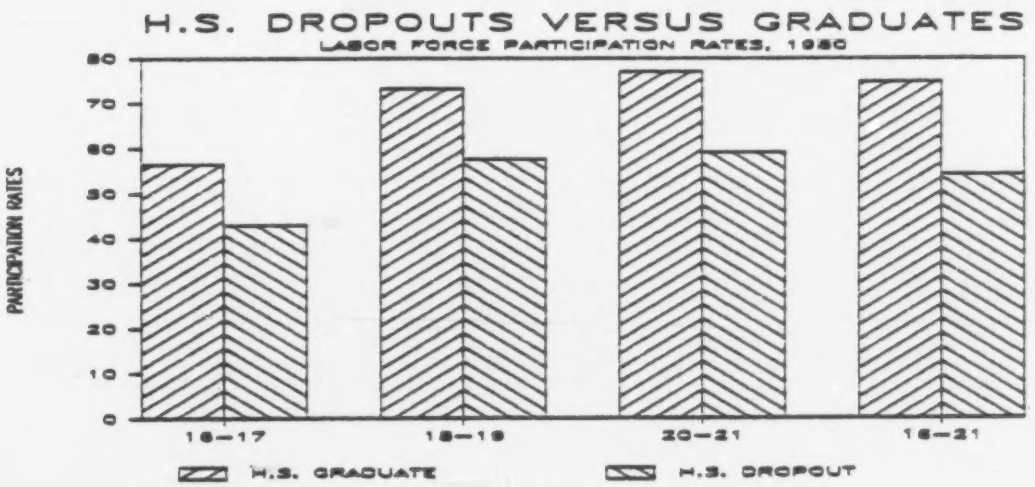
	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY	BALANCE OF STATE
16-17 YEARS			
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,224	796	2,428
EMPLOYED	2,088	516	1,572
UNEMPLOYED	1,136	280	856
RATE	35.2	35.2	35.3
PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	100.0	24.6	75.4
18-19 YEARS			
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	5,660	1,742	3,918
EMPLOYED	4,006	1,168	2,838
UNEMPLOYED	1,654	574	1,080
RATE	29.2	33.0	27.6
PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	100.0	34.7	65.3
20-21 YEARS			
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	5,924	1,762	4,162
EMPLOYED	4,626	1,340	3,286
UNEMPLOYED	1,298	422	876
RATE	21.9	24.0	21.0
PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	100.0	32.5	67.5
16-21 YEARS			
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	14,808	4,300	10,508
EMPLOYED	10,720	3,024	7,696
UNEMPLOYED	4,088	1,276	2,812
RATE	27.6	29.7	26.8
PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	100.0	31.2	68.8

SOURCE: 1980 CENSUS

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AGES 16-21
NEW MEXICO, 1980

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
16-17 YEARS		
H.S. GRADUATE	24.4	56.6
H.S. DROPOUT	35.2	43.0
18-19 YEARS		
H.S. GRADUATE	14.7	73.3
H.S. DROPOUT	29.2	57.6
20-21 YEARS		
H.S. GRADUATE	10.8	77.0
H.S. DROPOUT	21.9	59.1
16-21 YEARS		
H.S. GRADUATE	12.7	74.8
H.S. DROPOUT	27.6	54.2





Another group targeted by the JTPA program are the economically disadvantaged. These are individuals who meet certain income criteria, a definition of which is provided in the technical notes section of this report. As with the younger workers, the economically disadvantaged also face serious barriers to employment. These include a limited occupational mobility and a lack of funds for, and freedom to participate in, job training and/or educational programs. The following tables provide data for the economically disadvantaged population by county for youth (16-21 years) and adults (22 years and over) and for the economically disadvantaged persons registered with the State Employment Service Offices.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED (JTPA)

	AGE 16-21		AGE 22+	
	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL (16-21)	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL (22+)
NEW MEXICO	47,324	100.0	182,797	100.0
BERNALILLO COUNTY	13,032	27.5	46,859	25.6
BALANCE OF STATE	34,292	72.5	135,938	74.4
REMAINING COUNTIES				
CATRON	99	0.2	565	0.3
CHAVES	1,603	3.4	8,368	4.6
CIBOLA	891	1.9	3812	2.1
COLFAX	315	0.7	1,935	1.1
CURRY	1,253	2.6	5,339	2.9
DE BACA	93	0.2	508	0.3
DONA ANA	5,360	11.3	15,289	8.4
EDDY	1,224	2.6	5,765	3.2
GRANT	768	1.6	3,208	1.8
GUADALUPE	272	0.6	1,164	0.6
HARDING	46	0.1	225	0.1
HIDALGO	165	0.3	793	0.4
LEA	1,188	2.5	5,440	3.0
LINCOLN	324	0.7	1,692	0.9
LOS ALAMOS	169	0.4	544	0.3
LUNA	604	1.3	3,298	1.8
MCKINLEY	3,954	8.4	11,965	6.5
MORA	393	0.8	1,387	0.8
OTERO	1,386	2.9	5,877	3.2
QUAY	323	0.6	1,736	0.9
RIO ARRIBA	1,732	3.7	6,463	3.5
ROOSEVELT	850	1.8	3,073	1.7
SANDOVAL	1,380	2.9	5,748	3.1
SAN JUAN	3,447	7.3	10,922	6.0
SAN MIGUEL	1,469	3.1	5,527	3.0
SANTA FE	1,703	3.6	9,627	5.3
SIERRA	274	0.6	2,507	1.4
SOCORRO	821	1.7	2,770	1.5
TAOS	907	1.9	4,324	2.4
TORRANCE	269	0.6	1,608	0.9
UNION	171	0.4	869	0.5
VALENCIA	839	1.8	3,590	1.9

Source: U.S. Department of Labor from 1980 Census adjusted for welfare income exclusions.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED PERSONS
REGISTERED WITH THE
NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT OFFICES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1983

	NEW MEXICO		BERNALILLO COUNTY		BALANCE OF STATE	
	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL
TOTAL 1/	10,562	100.0	5,426	100.0	5,136	100.0
AGE						
15 AND UNDER	6	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.1
16 - 17 YEARS	276	2.6	151	2.8	125	2.4
18 YEARS	428	4.1	233	4.3	195	3.8
19 YEARS	429	4.1	221	4.1	208	4.1
20 YEARS	465	4.4	214	4.0	251	4.9
21 YEARS	469	4.4	211	3.9	258	5.0
22 - 24 YEARS	1,447	13.7	731	13.5	716	13.9
25 - 29 YEARS	2,038	19.2	1,103	20.3	935	18.2
30 - 34 YEARS	1,708	16.2	903	16.6	805	15.7
35 - 39 YEARS	1,308	12.4	671	12.4	637	12.4
40 - 44 YEARS	815	7.7	434	8.0	381	7.4
45 - 54 YEARS	877	8.3	424	7.8	453	8.8
55 - 64 YEARS	272	2.6	116	2.1	156	3.1
65 - 69 YEARS	12	0.1	7	0.1	5	0.1
70 - 74 YEARS	7	0.1	2	0.0	5	0.1
75 AND OVER	5	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0
RACE/ETHNIC						
WHITE (NOT HISPANIC)	3,029	28.7	1,686	31.1	1,343	26.2
BLACK (NOT HISPANIC)	664	6.3	344	6.3	320	6.2
HISPANIC	5,767	54.5	3,061	56.4	2,706	52.7
NATIVE AMERICAN	964	9.1	223	4.1	741	14.4
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	122	1.2	101	1.9	21	0.1
OTHER	17	0.2	12	0.2	5	0.1

	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER
VETERAN STATUS			
TOTAL, ALL SERVICE PERIODS	924	386	538
DISABLED	40	19	21
SPECIAL DISABLED	12	7	5
VIETNAM ERA			
TOTAL	427	181	246
DISABLED	27	12	15
SPECIAL DISABLED	10	6	4
RECENTLY SEPARATED			
TOTAL	150	72	78
DISABLED	3	3	0
SPECIAL DISABLED	2	2	0

1/ Group populations may not add to total due to record errors.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED PERSONS
REGISTERED WITH THE
NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT OFFICES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1983

	NEW MEXICO		BERNALILLO COUNTY		BALANCE OF STATE	
	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED						
TOTAL 1/	10,552	100.0	5,422	100.0	5,130	100.0
00	79	0.8	19	0.4	60	1.2
01	22	0.2	6	0.1	16	0.3
02	35	0.3	5	0.1	30	0.6
03	72	0.7	23	0.4	49	1.0
04	85	0.8	32	0.6	53	1.0
05	92	0.9	35	0.6	57	1.1
06	212	2.0	92	1.7	120	2.3
07	208	2.0	102	1.9	106	2.0
08	519	4.9	258	4.8	261	5.1
09	747	7.1	394	7.3	353	6.9
10	1,161	11.0	623	11.5	538	10.5
11	1,335	12.6	718	13.2	617	12.0
12	4,392	41.6	2,257	41.5	2,135	41.6
13	606	5.7	319	5.9	287	5.6
14	469	4.5	239	4.4	230	4.5
15	217	2.1	126	2.3	91	1.8
16	225	2.1	129	2.4	96	1.9
17	40	0.4	15	0.3	25	0.5
18	23	0.2	19	0.4	4	0.1
19	13	0.1	11	0.2	2	0.0

1/ Group populations may not add to total due to record errors.

Two points can be drawn from the table presented above. First, this table illustrates the fact that educational attainment has a direct bearing on a person's economic well-being. Of the State's total economically disadvantaged population (as registered with the NMESD) 43.3 percent never graduated from high school and 41.6 percent have only a high school education. Only 15 percent of the economically disadvantaged population has educational experience beyond the high school level. The second point to be drawn is the fact that the non-metropolitan and rural areas have higher percentages of persons with lower levels of educational attainment than do their urban counterparts.

A third area dealt with in the Job Training Partnership Act is excess and substantial unemployment. Excess Unemployment is the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force in any particular area. Substantial Unemployment is the total number of unemployed individuals in any area with an average annual unemployment rate of at least 6.5 percent. The following table provides excess and substantial unemployment data for 1983.

EXCESS AND SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
TWELVE MONTH AVERAGE
(JANUARY 1983 - DECEMBER 1983)

COUNTY	AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNEMP	AVERAGE UNEMP RATES	EXCESS UNEMPLOYMENT (>4.5%)		SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT (>6.5%)	
			NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL
BERNALILLO	19,126	9.0%	9,591	27.4%	19,126	32.0%
CATRON	156	16.1%	113	0.3%	156	0.3%
CHAVES	1,976	8.1%	876	2.5%	1,976	3.3%
CIBOLA	2,495	20.9%	1,962	5.6%	2,495	4.2%
COLFAX	1,069	15.2%	754	2.2%	1,069	1.8%
CURRY	1,353	8.8%	663	1.9%	1,353	2.3%
DE BACA	73	7.1%	27	0.1%	73	0.1%
DONA ANA	3,897	9.4%	2,023	5.8%	3,897	6.5%
EDDY	3,495	14.2%	2,382	6.8%	3,495	5.8%
GRANT	2,152	21.0%	1,687	4.8%	2,152	3.6%
GUADALUPE	116	7.7%	48	0.1%	116	0.2%
HARDING	21	3.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
HIDALGO	231	9.2%	118	0.3%	231	0.4%
LEA	2,318	7.1%	850	2.4%	2,318	3.9%
LINCOLN	359	4.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LOS ALAMOS	229	2.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LUNA	638	12.4%	406	1.2%	638	1.1%
MCKINLEY	2,762	15.3%	1,952	5.6%	2,762	4.6%
MORA	380	33.6%	329	0.9%	380	0.6%
OTERO	1,300	8.7%	629	1.8%	1,300	2.2%
QUAY	546	10.2%	307	0.9%	546	0.9%
RIO ARRIBA	2,338	20.3%	1,821	5.2%	2,338	3.9%
ROOSEVELT	458	5.9%	109	0.3%	0	0.0%
SANDOVAL	792	4.7%	34	0.1%	0	0.0%
SAN JUAN	5,648	15.1%	3,957	11.3%	5,648	9.4%
SAN MIGUEL	1,171	13.6%	786	2.2%	1,171	2.0%
SANTA FE	2,765	6.7%	911	2.6%	2,765	4.6%
SIERRA	165	6.5%	51	0.1%	165	0.3%
SOCORRO	443	9.2%	227	0.6%	443	0.7%
TAOS	1,941	17.8%	1,452	4.2%	1,941	3.2%
TORRANCE	142	6.2%	39	0.1%	0	0.0%
UNION	149	6.1%	39	0.1%	0	0.0%
VALENCIA	1,296	11.9%	804	2.3%	1,296	2.2%

VETERAN POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
NEW MEXICO, 1980

	VIETNAM ERA		RECENTLY SEPARATED (MAY 1975 OR LATER)	
	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
NEW MEXICO	54,308	100.0	7,299	100.0
BERNALILLO COUNTY	22,720	41.8	2,304	31.6
BALANCE OF STATE	31,588	58.2	4,995	68.4
REMAINING COUNTIES				
CATRON	69	0.1	11	0.2
CHAVES	1,676	3.1	210	2.9
COLFAX	500	0.9	105	1.4
CURRY	1,570	2.9	435	6.0
DE BACA	67	0.1	6	0.1
DONA ANA	3,621	6.7	691	9.5
EDDY	1,524	2.8	171	2.3
GRANT	931	1.7	179	2.5
GUADALUPE	123	0.2	43	0.6
HARDING	31	0.1	10	0.1
HIDALGO	234	0.4	50	0.7
LEA	2,072	3.8	246	3.4
LINCOLN	437	0.8	40	0.5
LOS ALAMOS	639	1.2	41	0.6
LUNA	381	0.7	61	0.8
MCKINLEY	1,263	2.3	323	4.4
MORA	69	0.1	16	0.2
OTERO	2,201	4.1	365	5.0
QUAY	343	0.6	43	0.6
RIO ARRIBA	758	1.4	98	1.3
ROOSEVELT	366	0.7	78	1.1
SANDOVAL	1,333	2.5	136	1.9
SAN JUAN	3,010	5.5	628	8.6
SAN MIGUEL	633	1.2	153	2.1
SANTA FE	3,029	5.6	290	4.0
SIERRA	264	0.5	42	0.6
SOCORRO	494	0.9	38	0.5
TAOS	666	1.2	81	1.1
TORRANCE	316	0.6	39	0.5
UNION	136	0.3	49	0.7
VALENCIA\CIBOLA	2,832	5.2	317	4.3

Source: 1980 Census.

VETERAN POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
NEW MEXICO, 1980

	CIVILIAN VETERANS 16 YRS+	16 - 24 YEARS	25 - 29 YEARS	30 - 34 YEARS	35 - 44 YEARS	45 - 54 YEARS	55+ YEARS
PERIOD OF SERVICE							
TOTAL, ALL PERIODS	16,075	7,181	12,590	21,227	28,359	38,479	52,739
RECENTLY SEPARATED (MAY 1975 OR LATER)	7,299	4,437	1,889	546	319	108	0
VIETNAM ERA	47,850	2,744	10,701	20,437	12,986	849	133
FEBRUARY 1965 - JULY 1964 ONLY	15,703	0	0	244	12,264	2,941	254
VIETNAM ERA AND KOREAN CONFLICT	6,458	0	0	0	543	3,786	2,129
KOREAN CONFLICT	20,463	0	0	0	2,220	17,520	723
KOREAN CONFLICT AND WORLD WAR II	5,245	0	0	0	0	1,558	3,687
WORLD WAR II	53,247	0	0	0	0	10,957	42,290
WORLD WAR I	2,300	0	0	0	0	0	2,300
OTHER	2,010	0	0	0	27	760	1,223
RACE/ETHNIC							
WHITE	137,476	5,453	9,637	16,776	24,196	33,892	47,522
BLACK	2,322	186	379	346	356	573	482
NATIVE AMERICAN	5,903	314	521	1,229	1,268	1,083	1,488
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISL	452	45	87	89	88	75	68
SPANISH ORIGIN	44,329	2,766	4,431	7,342	7,828	10,466	11,496
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	125,194	5,911	11,234	19,693	26,408	34,244	27,704
EMPLOYED	119,364	5,026	10,502	18,622	25,349	32,988	26,877
UNEMPLOYED	5,830	885	732	1,071	1,059	1,256	827
RATE	4.7	15.0	6.5	5.4	4.0	3.7	3.0

Source: 1980 Census.

SINGLE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN NEW MEXICO, 1980

	HUSBAND/ NO WIFE PRESENT	WIFE/ NO HUSBAND PRESENT	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NEW MEXICO	7,349	33,055	40,404	100.0
BERNALILLO COUNTY	2,407	12,098	14,505	35.9
BALANCE OF STATE	4,942	20,957	25,899	64.1
REMAINING COUNTIES				
CATRON	26	36	62	0.2
CHAVES	241	1,207	1,448	3.6
COLFAX	77	304	381	0.9
CURRY	190	1,026	1,216	3.0
DE BACA	8	50	58	0.1
DONA ANA	501	2,291	2,792	6.9
EDDY	206	996	1,202	3.0
GRANT	100	568	668	1.7
GUADALUPE	38	153	191	0.5
HARDING	3	13	16	0.0
HIDALGO	27	124	151	0.4
LEA	264	1,050	1,314	3.3
LINCOLN	49	248	297	0.7
LOS ALAMOS	85	205	290	0.7
LUNA	74	370	444	1.1
MCKINLEY	389	1,952	2,341	5.8
MORA	29	118	147	0.4
OTERO	203	972	1,175	2.9
QUAY	49	236	285	0.7
RIO ARRIBA	167	810	977	2.4
ROOSEVELT	84	297	381	0.9
SANDOVAL	247	782	1,029	2.5
SAN JUAN	540	1,742	2,282	5.6
SAN MIGUEL	143	772	915	2.3
SANTA FE	499	2,171	2,670	6.6
SIERRA	38	158	196	0.5
SOCORRO	73	250	323	0.8
TAOS	147	533	680	1.7
TORRANCE	36	152	188	0.5
UNION	34	96	130	0.3
VALENCIA\CIBOLA	375	1,275	1,650	4.1

Source: 1980 Census

PERSONS 16 AND OVER WHO WERE UNEMPLOYED 15 OR MORE WEEKS IN 1979

	NUMBER OF PERSONS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NEW MEXICO	40,064	100.0
BERNALILLO COUNTY	13,907	34.7
BALANCE OF STATE	26,157	65.3
REMAINING COUNTIES		
CATRON	91	0.2
CHAVES	1,200	3.0
COLFAX	332	0.8
CURRY	1,213	3.0
DE BACA	47	0.1
DONA ANA	2,846	7.1
EDDY	773	1.9
GRANT	794	2.0
GUADALUPE	141	0.4
HARDING	13	0.0
HIDALGO	119	0.3
LEA	1,014	2.5
LINCOLN	256	0.6
LOS ALAMOS	375	0.9
LUNA	933	2.3
MCKINLEY	1,545	3.9
MORA	195	0.5
OTERO	1,256	3.1
QUAY	220	0.5
RIO ARRIBA	1,349	3.4
ROOSEVELT	348	0.9
SANDOVAL	1,326	3.3
SAN JUAN	2,231	5.6
SAN MIGUEL	1,124	2.8
SANTA FE	2,676	6.7
SIERRA	253	0.6
SOCORRO	405	1.0
TAOS	1,167	2.9
TORRANCE	223	0.6
UNION	74	0.2
VALENCIA\CIBOLA	1,618	4.0

Source: 1980 Census.

WORK DISABILITY (HANDICAPPED) STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS
16 - 64 YEARS OLD, 1980

			NOT IN LABOR FORCE	
	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL	NOT PREVENTED FROM WORKING
NEW MEXICO	67,013	100.0	42,371	7,639
BERNALILLO COUNTY	23,128	34.5	13,781	2,995
BALANCE OF STATE	43,885	65.5	28,590	4,644
REMAINING COUNTIES				
CATRON	200	0.3	126	22
CHAVES	3,317	4.9	2,283	453
COLFAX	634	0.9	375	44
CURRY	2,201	3.3	1,410	339
DE BACA	159	0.2	99	12
DONA ANA	4,514	6.7	2,947	686
EDDY	2,769	4.1	1,826	354
GRANT	1,035	1.5	758	66
GUADALUPE	222	0.3	162	28
HARDING	50	0.1	36	6
HIDALGO	223	0.3	183	0
LEA	2,453	3.7	1,451	201
LINCOLN	490	0.7	283	80
LOS ALAMOS	600	0.9	258	64
LUNA	999	1.5	781	81
MCKINLEY	2,183	3.3	1,608	228
MORA	280	0.4	209	6
OTERO	2,421	3.6	1,406	251
QUAY	671	1.0	387	53
RIO ARRIBA	1,533	2.3	1,181	111
ROOSEVELT	869	1.3	499	64
SANDOVAL	1,540	2.3	999	170
SAN JUAN	3,157	4.7	1,921	256
SAN MIGUEL	1,564	2.3	1,112	186
SANTA FE	3,316	4.9	2,090	328
SIERRA	930	1.4	732	36
SOCORRO	628	0.9	404	29
TAOS	985	1.5	710	142
TORRANCE	605	0.9	405	44
UNION	270	0.4	187	20
VALENCIA\CIBOLA	3,067	4.6	1,762	284

Source: 1980 Census

PERSONS 14 AND OVER WHO SPEAK LITTLE TO NO ENGLISH, 1980

	NUMBER OF PERSONS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
NEW MEXICO	43,390	100.0
BERNALILLO COUNTY	8,744	20.2
BALANCE OF STATE	34,646	79.8
REMAINING COUNTIES		
CATRON	32	0.1
CHAVES	1,689	3.9
COLFAX	199	0.5
CURRY	555	1.3
DE BACA	65	0.1
DONA ANA	7,147	16.5
EDDY	1,409	3.2
GRANT	728	1.7
GUADALUPE	328	0.8
HARDING	27	0.1
HIDALGO	297	0.7
LEA	1,693	3.9
LINCOLN	165	0.4
LOS ALAMOS	68	0.2
LUNA	708	1.6
MCKINLEY	5,258	12.1
MORA	416	1.0
OTERO	683	1.6
QUAY	209	0.5
RIO ARRIBA	1,704	3.9
ROOSEVELT	318	0.7
SANDOVAL	1,051	2.4
SAN JUAN	3,520	8.1
SAN MIGUEL	810	1.9
SANTA FE	1,935	4.5
SIERRA	191	0.4
SOCORRO	665	1.5
TAOS	850	2.0
TORRANCE	201	0.5
UNION	115	0.3
VALENCIA\CIBOLA	1,610	3.7

Source: 1980 Census.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS REGISTERED WITH
NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT OFFICES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1983

	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY		BALANCE OF STATE	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	% OF STATE TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF STATE TOTAL
TOTAL 1/	52,131	19,883	38.1	32,248	61.9
AGE					
15 AND UNDER	55	27	49.1	28	50.9
16 - 19 YEARS	3,604	1,443	40.0	2,161	60.0
20 - 21 YEARS	4,167	1,552	37.2	2,615	62.8
22 - 39 YEARS	31,722	12,304	38.8	19,418	61.2
40 - 54 YEARS	9,495	3,469	36.5	6,026	63.5
55+ YEARS	3,066	1,075	35.1	1,991	64.9
SEX					
MALE	31,704	11,092	35.0	20,612	65.0
FEMALE	20,417	8,788	43.0	11,629	57.0
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED					
0 - 7	3,127	689	22.0	2,438	78.0
8 - 11	12,794	4,664	36.5	8,130	63.5
12	24,556	9,322	38.0	15,234	62.0
OVER 12	11,631	5,203	44.7	6,428	55.3
RACE/ETHNIC					
WHITE (NOT HISPANIC)	20,726	8,498	41.0	12,228	59.0
BLACK (NOT HISPANIC)	1,928	899	46.6	1,029	53.4
HISPANIC	25,087	9,352	37.3	15,735	62.7
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKAN NATIVE	3,942	866	22.0	3,076	78.0
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	368	236	64.1	132	35.9
VETERAN STATUS					
TOTAL	10,617	4,041	38.1	6,576	61.9
RECENTLY SEPARATED	384	201	52.3	183	47.7
DISABLED	514	234	45.5	280	54.5
SPECIAL DISABLED	149	61	40.9	88	59.1
VIETNAM ERA	4,803	1,883	39.2	2,920	60.8
HANDICAPPED	2,213	1,018	46.0	1,195	54.0
WELFARE					
TOTAL	5,061	3,222	63.7	1,839	36.3
WIN	4,886	3,180	65.1	1,706	34.9
SEASONAL FARMWORKER	219	12	5.5	207	94.5
MIGRANT FARMWORKER	64	4	6.3	60	93.8

1/ Group populations may not add to total due to record error.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PERSONS BY PLANNING DISTRICT, COUNTY AND SELECTED PROGRAMS

	AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN JANUARY, 1983	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE JANUARY, 1983	FOOD ASSISTANCE NOVEMBER, 1983
NEW MEXICO	48,534	78,202	157,625
DISTRICT 1	7,743	11,219	29,229
MCKINLEY	4,596	6,441	17,618
SAN JUAN	3,147	4,778	11,611
DISTRICT II	6,951	13,189	23,063
COLFAX	460	724	1,853
LOS ALAMOS	35	69	*
MORA	333	635	1,149
RIO ARRIBA	1,520	3,084	6,948
SAN MIGUEL	1,793	3,384	5,085
SANTA FE	1,833	3,286	4,175
TAOS	977	2,007	3,853
DISTRICT III	18,539	28,067	49,334
BERNALILLO	14,544	21,364	34,189
CIBOLA	1,140	1,669	4,260
SANDOVAL	1,391	2,298	5,967
TORRANCE	323	573	1,540
VALENCIA	1,141	2,163	3,378
DISTRICT IV	3,335	5,496	10,454
CURRY	1,717	2,596	4,962
DE BACA	75	183	336
GUADALUPE	302	567	1,073
HARDING	3	23	186
QUAY	305	626	945
ROOSEVELT	828	1,237	2,417
UNION	105	264	535
DISTRICT V	1,975	3,246	9,000
CATRON	59	101	251
GRANT	932	1,534	4,698
HIDALGO	342	528	953
LUNA	642	1,083	3,098
DISTRICT VI	5,520	9,774	19,420
CHAVES	1,887	3,140	5,028
EDDY	1,168	2,293	5,305
LEA	1,245	2,152	4,589
LINCOLN	184	547	585
OTERO	1,036	1,642	3,913
DISTRICT VII	4,471	7,211	17,125
DONA ANA	3,468	5,454	13,006
SIERRA	297	616	1,044
SOCORRO	706	1,141	3,075

* Included in Rio Arriba County.

Source: State of New Mexico Human Services Department

TECHNICAL NOTES, DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY MATERIALS

The current area manpower, employment, and unemployment information in this publication was compiled from a number of on-going or special surveys or operational reports by various manpower agencies. An explanation of some of the technical terminology, and the sources of data for various items discussed in this publication is given below.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

Provides financial assistance to children deprived of support or care due to death, divorce, absence or disability of one or both parents. It also provides for rehabilitaion and job placement for children and parents through the Work Incentive Program (WIN) and referral to Vocational Rehabilitation or to Job Services, and for children and/or family services.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Civilian labor force represents the sum of the employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are also counted in labor force totals as unemployed.

DISLOCATED WORKER

Is an individual who:

1. has been terminated or laid-off or who has received a notice of termination or lay-off from employment, is eligible for or has exhausted his/her entitlement to unemployment compensation; or
2. has been terminated, or who has received a notice of termination of employment, as a result of any permanent closure of a plant or facility; or
3. is long-term unemployed and has limited opportunities for employment or reemployment in the same or a similar occupation in the area in which such individual resides, including any older individual who may have substantial barriers to employment by reason of age.

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER (CETA)

An individual who:

1. has not worked in the labor force for a substantial number of years , but has, during those years, worked in the home providing unpaid services for family members; and
2. (i) has been dependent on public assistance or on the income of other family member but is no longer supported by that income; or

(ii) is receiving public assistance on account of dependent children in the home, especially where such assistance will soon be terminated; and

3. is unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

The term economically disadvantaged means an individual who A) receives, cash welfare payments under a Federal, State, or Local welfare program; B) has, or is a member of a family which has, received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, and welfare payments) which in relation to family size, was not in excess of the higher of 1) the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or 2) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, C) is receiving food stamps pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1977; D) is a foster child on behalf of whom State or Local government payments are made; or E) in cases permitted by regulations of the Secretary, is an adult handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of clause A or B, but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements.

EMPLOYMENT

Employed persons comprise: 1) all those who worked during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, and; 2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent.

In addition to nonagricultural wage and salary jobs, estimates are made for agricultural, self-employed, unpaid family, and private household workers. These are added to adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary jobs to determine total persons employment.

These employment figures are then adjusted to a labor area resident-persons-employed total by estimates for dual jobholders and commuters.

Estimating procedures for all groups other than nonagricultural wage and salary use, for the most part, non-survey methods.

Total employment is adjusted periodically in line with the annual results of the New Mexico portion of the Current Population Survey household survey.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Provides low-income households with increased food purchasing power to enable them to obtain a more adequate nutritional diet through a federal program regulated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The food stamp coupons may be exchanged in normal retail grocery outlets for food items.

HANDICAPPED

Any person who has a physical or mental disability which for such individual constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

The purpose of this Act is to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment, who are in special need of such training to obtain productive employment.

LABOR AREA

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city community or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. Basic emphasis is on the relationship between the worker's place of residence and place of work. Each New Mexico county is considered as a separate labor area except Bernalillo County which makes up the Albuquerque MSA (the Albuquerque Area refers to the old Albuquerque SMSA which consisted of Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties) labor market area, and Dona Ana County, which makes up the Las Cruces MSA.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the noninstitutionalized population 16 years old and over in the labor force.

LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL (LLSIL)

The lower living standard income level is that income level (adjusted for selected MSA's and regional metropolitan and non-metropolitan differences and family size) determined annually by the Secretary of Labor based upon the most recent lower living standard budget level issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The LLSIL was not revised for FY 1983 by the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) because the Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer publishes the lower family budget data which ETA used to determine the LLSIL. The most recent estimates (1981) showed:

LLSIL BASED ON FAMILY OF FOUR

	70%		100%	
	METRO	NON-METRO	METRO	NON-METRO
Albuquerque	$10,410	-	$14,870	-
Balance of NM	$10,410	$10,310	$14,870	$14,730

METROPOLITAN AREAS

Metropolitan areas of 50,000 or more population are urban places as defined in either the 1970 Census of Population or subsequent census updates. All jurisdictions within the MSA, regardless of size, are considered metropolitan areas.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

The general concept of the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is one of a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Specifically, an area must either have a city with a population of at least 50,000 or it must have an urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total county (ies) population of at least 100,000.

MIGRANT FARMWORKER (CETA)

A seasonal farmworker who performs or has performed during the preceding twenty-four months agricultural labor which required travel such that the worker was unable to return to his/her domicile (permanent place of residence) within the same day.

NEW HIRE

New hire refers to a person on a firm's payroll in the reference quarter who is not on the firm's payroll in any of the previous four quarters.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

New Mexico nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates are developed on a current basis principally from a sample of establishments which report regularly on their employment to this office. They are adjusted periodically to correspond with virtually a complete count of establishments reporting employment in accordance with unemployment insurance laws.

Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the twelfth) and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. The payroll records may count a person more than once to the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period. In addition, the payroll data includes commuters who live outside the labor area, but not commuters who work outside the area. All data in this classification has been converted to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classication.

NON-METROPOLITAN AND RURAL AREAS

Are places with less than 50,000 persons which are outside the MSAs.

OFFENDER

Any adult or juvenile who is or has been subject to any stage of the criminal justice process for whom services under the JTPA Act may be beneficial or who requires assistance in overcoming artifical barriers to employment resulting from a record of arrest or conviction.

OLDER WORKERS

Persons who are 55 years old or over and are economically disadvantaged.

PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita personal income is the total personal income of residents divided by the resident population.

PERSONAL INCOME

Personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before deductions of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from foreign governments. It consists of wage and salary disbursements, various types of supplementary earnings termed other labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividends, interest, and government and business transfers.

POVERTY

The poverty concept is a statistical yardstick based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families in relation to their size and composition, sex and age of the family head and number of children under 18 years of age. It was discovered from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level was therefore, set at three times the cost of the Economy Food Plan.

POVERTY LEVEL GUIDELINES

Family Size	February 1984 guidelines
1	$4,980
2	$6,720
3	$8,400
4	$10,200
5	$11,940
6	$13,680
7	$15,420
8	$17,160
For each additional family member add	$1,740

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

Individuals receiving federal, state or local government cash payments for which eligibility is determined by a needs or income test.

SCHOOL DROPOUT

An individual who is neither attending any school nor subject to compulsory attendance laws who has not received a secondary school diploma or certification (GED).

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week (the week including the twelfth of the month), who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff or waiting to start new jobs within the next 30 days are also counted as unemployed. Monthly unemployment data included in this report are conceptually comparable with those released by the U.S. Department of Labor each month for the nation as a whole, however, they are developed on the basis of a slightly different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of 65,000 households throughout the nation. The survey data for New Mexico statewide is usable only on an annual basis. Estimates for unemployment on a monthly basis are made using operational unemployment insurance data and estimates of workers not covered under unemployment insurance. These monthly estimates are adjusted periodically in line with the annual survey results. Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

VETERAN

A person who 1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or 2) was discharged or released from active duty because of a service-connected disability.

Disabled Veteran
A person entitled to disability compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration or an individual who was released from active duty because of service connected disabilities.

Other Veteran
Veteran other than Vietnam Era Veteran.

Other Vietnam Era Veteran
A veteran any part of whose active military, naval, or air service was during the Vietnam Era, and who is not a Special Veteran as defined below.

Recently Separated Veteran
A veteran whose last date of discharge or release from the Armed Forces occurred within the last 12 months.

Special Veteran
A Vietnam Era Veteran who served in the Armed Forces in Indochina or Korea, or the waters adjacent thereto, during the Vietnam Era.

Special Disabled Veteran
A veteran who is entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration for a disability rated at 30 percent or more, or a person who was discharged or released from active duty because of a service connected disability.

Vietnam Era Veteran
A veteran any part of whose active military, naval or air service, was some time between August 5, 1964 through May 7, 1975.

WELFARE

Financial assistance, child care and similar services provided by a public agency without charge to its participants.

YEAR FISCAL

Fiscal Year (FY) 1985 is October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985 for most government programs. FY 1985 is July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985 for the Job Training Partnership Act programs.